HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BRANCH OF THE
AL ASIATIC SOCIE

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,245—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th „	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th „	ARABIA	7903		
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890		
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th „	VICTORIA	6522		
24th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th „	PERSIA	7951		
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,336	Flaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 15

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. „

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1 and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 6th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Aug. at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th Sept. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.

COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS
WITH
GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS.

CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
consisting of
SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.

SADDLERY GOODS.
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
PRICES MODERATE.

Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
JOHN WALKER & SONS'
WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK, WHISKIES.

VINO SACRO,
The perfect Church Wine.
G. H. MUMM'S
"Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

FEUERHEERD'S
COMMENDADOR PORT.
C. P. & CO.'S BURGUNDY,
A Blood-Making Wine.

C. P. & CO.'S
RARE OLD COGNAC,
A CHOICE LIQUEUR.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BAHADUR BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI SALVE

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,
Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

Rs. 23

The Cases are PURE NICKEL and consequently guaranteed to wear white throughout, not merely a wash of silver, which will wear off and look shabby in a month, but unchangeable in colour and not in the least likely to ozidize.

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA
D. C. OOMRIGAR.
MONGINI BROS.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3RD,
THE MESSENGER BOY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5TH,
FLORODORA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH,
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Performance to commence 9-15 P.M.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at his office, in Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.'s Building, Hornby Road, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August, 1904, for the ERECTION and CONSTRUCTION of a PROPOSED NEW BUILDING to be built on Plot No. 68, Hornby Road Estate. All information in connection with the drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the Architect, Charles F. Stevens, Second Floor, King's Building, Hornby Road, on or after TUESDAY, the 2nd August. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. E. COPPLESTONE,
for R. LAIDLAW.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, August 1904.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.
SIXTY YEARS.
Rs. 36,50,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 36 and-a-half Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,
and the balance on or before Monday, 31st October, 1904.
Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p. m. (gun fire) on TUESDAY, 30th August, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary Port Trust at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trust's Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further orders. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burma.

By Order of the Trustees.
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1904.

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 2nd day of August, 1904, a DIVIDEND of Rs. (10) Ten per Share, free of income-tax will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Macmillan Building, Hornby Road, on and after FRIDAY, the 5th day of August, 1904, to the Registered Shareholders, standing on the Register on the 2nd day of August, 1904, on the presentation of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING CO. LD.,

Bombay, 2nd August, 1904.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August, 1904, for the works in the construction of (1) a COAL SHED, at Love Grove Air Compressor Station and (2) a NEW MASONRY WALL similar to the existing one on the North and East sides of the Hindu Burial and Burning Ground, at Tank Bandar.

2. Forms of tender and contract can be had, for each of the works, on payment of Rs. 5 from the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. The tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below:—

(a) For the Coal Shed	Rs. 610
(b) For the Masonry Wall	„ 330

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office up to the time above-mentioned. The deposit to accompany each Tender shall be in Cash or Public Securities. This will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the contract.

5. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount for each of the works will have to be made by the Contractors, whose Tenders may be accepted.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 2nd Aug, 1904.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on appication.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowell, S. Wales.

Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO EX S. S. "TIENTSIN" AND S. S. "BANCA."

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of DAMAGED CARGO Ex "TIENTSIN", with Marks more or less obliterated is lying at Powder Bunder, Mazagon, awaiting identification and removal. Unless claimed by NOON on WEDNESDAY, 10th instant, the goods will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company, Fort.

Bombay, 1st August, 1904.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TOM LIDDIARD'S
NEW COMPANY
OF
AMERICAN ENTERTAINERS.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCES,
AUGUST 4TH AND AUGUST 5TH.

Miss Daphne Rowe
Miss Hilda Wilson
Miss Irene Vivian
Miss Bessie Young
Miss Lena Young
Mr. W. Banvard
Mr. B. Banvard
Mr. W. Horley
Mr. Cliff Doolan
Mr. Will Harper
Mr. H. Hofmeyer
Mr. Alfred Foster

A HOST OF TALENT

WHICH CARRIES ALL BEFORE IT.

Boxes to hold five	Rs. 20	Reserved seats	Rs. 3
Single seat in box	„ 4	Second seats	„ 2

Back seats Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Second and Back Seats only.

Follow other papers for further information.

Plan at Seymour Dove's Music Warehouse.

"A CARD."

The Management beg to announce that, for the comfort of its intending Patrons, the

GAIETY THEATRE

will be THOROUGHLY CLEANSED and DISINFECTED and that instead of using the CHAIRS at present in the Boxes they will be REMOVED and others used in their place. The Boxes will be also curtained and draped, in fact every item will be studied for the comfort of the Bombay Public during the performances of the AMERICAN ENTERTAINERS. All arrangements will be carried out under the personal supervision of the Management.

T. J. MEADE,
Manager.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 6 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

July 23rd, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1.) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.

(2) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. William Greaves who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer,

Bombay, 1st July, 1904.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Continuous and alternating Current Plant for lighting and power distribution. Electric Cables, Fans, Arc Lamps, Fittings, Telephone and Telegraph Appliances supplied of the highest quality at MODERATE PRICES—C. JOST & Co., Electrical Engineers, Sirdar's Palace, Bombay. Established 1882.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, 27 years College Education, wide African Commercial Experience, REQUIRES APPOINTMENT as Head Cashier or Accountant. Apply Box "No. 1193 J." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

WANTED, an experienced DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATER. Applicants to state wages and experience. Apply to Messrs. GAVIN JONES and SON, Cawnpore.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort. Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glassgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverz B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME PAPERS AND
MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE TRAMWAY CO.'S STABLES, COLABA.

TO MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th Instant, at 2 p. m Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a quantity of old and unserviceable stores consisting of old horse-shoes, cast iron car washers, car axles, leather pieces, candle dust, horse-shoe nails, iron chair, rasps and files, gunny bags, empty kerosine tins, car springs, picks, files, papers, bottles, horse hair, iron buffers with rubber, iron castings, stable lamps, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

On FRIDAY, the 5th Inst., at 3 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of a Hyderabad Nawab, the following very valuable Jewellery—

1 large ruby ring set with diamonds
1 flat diamond (very white), set with brilliants
1 diamond ring
2 very valuable diamond and ruby broach
2 very valuable diamond and emerald broach
1 very valuable pearl ticca set with diamonds
1 pair of valuable "Jeerwalis" set with pearls and diamonds
1 pair of "largak" set with very valuable white pearls and very valuable diamonds
1 necklace of 566 very valuable white round pearls with very valuable 15 emeralds
1 necklace of 477 very valuable white round pearls with 2 large pearls and one emerald.
6 large loose pearls (white)
1 emerald "goswalla"
4 emerald beads
1 emerald bead of very good colour
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc

AT 1-30 P.M

1 handsome strong second-hand Victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass frosted miniature brougham in very good order
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle
1 Bay pony quiet in harness

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August 1904

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 80 BARRELS COAL PITCH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Port Trust Warehouse, Darookhana, Mazagon, on account of the concerned—

Ex. s. s. Lismore.

I A—61-90-30 barrels each 4½ to 5 cwts gross coal pitch.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 12, Jenkin's House (second floor), Apollo Bunder, next to Tramway Company's hay godown, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glassware, and crockery, mahogany Grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in good order, handproof lamp by Hinks, engraving table ornaments, Persian carpets, English ice-box, open carved flower stand and teapoys, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Tweeds, Lustres, Suiting Flannels, Serges, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned a consignment of superior woollen cloth just received per s. s. Persia consisting of—

All wool superior black and blue diagonal venetian and Jubilee coatings, fancy coloured tennis flannels and Scotch suitings, white twill and knitted serge, fancy coloured whip cord and venetian coatings coloured ho ne spans and check worsted suitings, fancy check and Vecuna coatings, black and blue serge and twill coatings, fancy coloured lustres, Scotch tweeds, union check suitings, &c,

The pieces which are from 3 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view three days before sale,

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MILL AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

On MONDAY next, the 8th Inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs Bomanjee Muncherjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of their landlady Bai Mariambai, widow of Haji Ismail Chhotani and others, the following Mill and Miscellaneous Stores, damaged by fresh water viz:—350 boiler hair felts, 70 packets 70 gross Harvey's patent Wicks of sizes, 343 lbs India rubber red sheets of sizes, 16 pieces 573 yds Duck Canvas No. 1, 54 in., 7 pieces 300 yds English (Canvas No 1, 36in. 5 Rolls 1,500 feet Canvas belting woven 5 1-2 in., 4 1-2 in., and 3 1-2in. 4 rolls 199ft rubber lined canvas hose 3 1-2 in. and 2 1-2 in. India rubber suction hose 737 1-2 ft. 1 in. to 4 in. English leather hose 430ft 2in 2 1-2 in. and 3in. 650 lbs asbestos packing round of sizes, 400 lbs frictionless packing of sizes, 500 lbs kerosine and cocoanut oil wicks of sizes 98 lbs insertion rubber sheets of sizes, 45 doz steel reeds of sizes, 10 cwts half round steel wire 1-3in. 3 8in. and 1-2in. round iron wire cwts 5, 1 qr and 12lbs hydraulic pump leather cwts 3 2 qrs and 25lbs 25 leather ram rings. 6 rolls 2,500 ft canvas hose 2½in. 2 1- in., 2 3-4in., and 3in., 3 cases 15 cwts asbestos sheets of sizes, 426 lbs English spelter, 7 reams and 1 doz Oakey's emery cloth. 180 tin sheets 2lbs soft stone packing of sizes, 2 cwt 2 qrs 24 lbs 344 doz rubber rings of sizes, 8 doz rubber valves, 90 lbs 83 bundles each 12 sets healds of sizes, 304 lbs English tucks packing 50 lbs asbestos tape of sizes, 3 circular saws 16in. 10 doz hand cuffs, 30 rolls, 4377 ft iron gauze wire.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 3 CASES SILK BORDERED GREY DHOOTIES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Vussonji Damodar, consisting of 3 cases each 230 pairs grey dhooties 8, 9, 10 and 11 yards.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT 2ND DON TAR ROW, AND ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF DON TAR 3RD ROW, AND ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF DON TAR 2ND ROW.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq. the Receiver appointed by the High Court in suit No. 247 of 1902 of the estate of the late Oosman Allarakhia and from Haji Joonas Fazal Mahomed and Rahimatbai, the widow of Ebrahim Haji Pir Mahomed, the receivers appointed by the High Court in suit No. 311 of 1898, of the estate of the late Haji Pir Mahomed Allarakhia, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August 1904, sell the following properties by Public Auction.

PROPERTY FIRSTLY DESCRIBED AT 4 P. M. AT THE PREMISES.

All that piece or parcel of ground or land, situate, lying and being in 2nd Don Tar Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district formerly of Mandvi but now of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No 271, old Survey No 2624 and new Survey No 1327, and containing by admeasurement 177 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the aforesaid 2nd Don Tar Row on or towards the West by a gully or water passage, on or towards the North by a passage and the house belonging to the Cutch Jamat and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Haji Hassam Dosal and also all that the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing and being upon the said piece or parcel of ground or on some part thereof and which said messuage, tenement or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of assessment under all which hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Oosman Allarakhia and other tenants——, and now in that of the tenants of the estates of the said Haji Pir Mahomed Allarakhia and Oosman Allarakhia.

PROPERTY SECONDLY DESCRIBED AT 5 P. M. AT THE PREMISES.

All that piece of land, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at and on the western side of Don Tar 3rd Row, and on the Eastern side of Don Tar 2nd Row, in the registration sub-district formerly of Mandvi but now of Bombay, outside the Fort, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3.5 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land revenue under Nos 1183, 1297, 1432 and 1432 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under——, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Don Tar 3rd Row. on or towards the west by the Don Tar 2nd Row. on or towards the north by the house of Haji Adam Esmail, and on or towards the south by the range or chawl of Haji Essa Falla. all which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Haji Pir Mahomed Allarakhia and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Estates of the said Haji Pir Mahomed Allarakhia and Oosman Allarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co or Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. the vendors' attorneys or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 3rd August, 1904.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR
GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newara Eliya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).	Rs. 13,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercal places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

ICE FACTORY FOR SALE.

AT the request of some intending purchasers the Liquidators, AHMEDABAD ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, have extended the period of receiving Tenders to 22nd August, 1904.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.
HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

HAVE YOU SUSPECTED YOUR KIDNEYS?

WHEN the kidneys get ill the back gives out.

But the back is not to blame.

The ache comes from the kidneys, which lie under the small of the back.

Therefore dull pain in the back, or sharp, quick twinges, are warnings of sick kidneys—warnings of kidney trouble.

Plasters and Liniments will not cure a bad back, for they cannot reach the kidneys which cause it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills reach the kidneys themselves; this is a special kidney and bladder medicine, and it drives out of the body all the liquid poisons and crystallised impurities which cause disease. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills heal the diseased surfaces of the kidneys and bladder.

Kidney trouble affects different people differently, but the common signs are backache, irregular kidney action, rheumatism, nervousness, languor, dizziness, irregular heart, back quickly affected by cold, sleeplessness, irritability, puffiness beneath the eyes, swollen ankles and limbs, headaches, despondency, too much or too little urine, sediment from the urine, gravel, and bladder troubles.

All Chemists sell DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

To prove what this Kidney Medicine will do for you, a sample box will be sent FREE by Post on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-Street, Oxford-Street, London, W., England.

Please say what paper you saw this offer in.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,000
Do. last year	600
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	1,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·70
Futures, month of March	9·87 = + 16
Do. do. December	9·92
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10 5-8
Futures, month of Sept.	9·94 + 17
Do. do. Dec.	9·69 + 18
Tone at close	firm
New York Demand Bills	4·87 5 8
,, Silver	58 3 8
,, Coffee	7 3 8

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 1st August, 1904:—

Cotton	1,268 bales.
Wheat	14,774 cwts.
Linseed	17,208 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,222 ,,
Gingellyseed	520 ,,
Poppyseed	1,749 ,,
Groundnuts	233 ,,
Castorseed	7,230 ,,
Rice	704 ,,
Myrabollams	278 ,,
Cottonseed	1,502 ,,
Mowraseed	10,225 ,,
Gram	536 ,,
Joowar	2,395 ,,
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold Bullion	6,06,099
Gold Coin	3,00,000
Ex s. s. Chusan from Australia.	
Silver Bullion	10,21,573
Ex s. s. Arabia from London.	

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

Exchange—Tone steady

Bank T.T.			1-4d.
Bank Demand			1-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks 3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	136
Shanghai 30	do	do	189 1-2
Japan 30	do	do	149

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone, steady.

Cash ... Rs. 99-4

1st Settlement 31st August ,, 99 14

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed,—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 3 0 to 6 3 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 3 6 to 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 2 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	25

WHEAT.—Tone. steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad...... Rs. 23 1-2

Club, No. 1 .... Rs. 29

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales ...bales	7,000
Imports ... do	12,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·77	5·29	5·41
+2	+5	+5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·38	5·35	5·33
+5	+5	+4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	
5·33	5·34	
+4	+4	

COTTON.—Business is more or less at a standstill at Colaba, owing to the dispute between buyers and sellers about the settlement of the te. are The Sutta market is steady with prices about Re. 1 higher.

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON AND CO'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Annatto Seed.—The market is quiet but firm, the value for good bright seed being 4d. per lb.

Beeswax.—Market continues firm. Calcutta bleached (white) fair to good is worth £6 17-6 to £7 3-9, and unbleached (yellow) ordinary to good mixed colours £5 10 to £6 5 per cwt.

Bristles.—Since the last sales, when 139 cases of Calcutta were offered, only a very small business has been done at steady prices, the last result out of the quantity catalogued being 89 cases sold. White 5 1-4 to 6 1-2" at 11-6, to 12-4, 4 1-4 to 5 1-2" at 9-8 to 10-2, 3 1-4 to 4 1-4" at 6-4 to 7-3, 2 1-4" to 3 1-4" at 3-10 to 4-10 1-2, tapper short 3-1. Black Washed 5" and up at 6-2 to 6-9, 4" to 5 1-4" at 4-7 to 5-7, 3 1-4" to 4 1-4 at 3 10 1-2 to 4-1, 3 to 3 1-4" at 3, 4-2, to 3-11, under 3" sold at 2-6, tapper short 1, to 1-3, grey 4 1-2" to 5 1-2 at 5-6, 3 1-4" to 4 1-4" at 4-3 tapper short 2, 5 1-2 to 2-4 per lb.

Cinchona Bark.—At the sales held on the 12th inst. 606 packages of East India and 114 bales of Ceylon were offered. There was the usual attendance of buyers and with good competition the bulk sold at last sale rates, the average unit being 1 1-4d. 445 bales of East India were sold. Succirubra natural stem chips and shavings ordinary to fair at 2d. to 3d. quill stem chips at 2 3-4d, to 2 7-8d, stem chips and branch at 1 7-8d to 2 1-4d, fair root at 2 3-8d to 2 3-4d. Druggists quill at 4 1-2d to 5 1-2d, broken quill at 3 1-4 to 4 1-8d.

Officinalis natural stem chips and shavings at 2 3-8d, to 23-4 ; partly renewed at 4 3-8d, branch at 2d to 2 3-4d, root at 3 3-8d to 4 1-8d. Ledger stemchips at 3 5-8d, to 4 3-8d, stem and branch at 4 1-8d to 4 1-4d, branch at 1 1-2d, root at 5 3-4d.

Ceylon.—114 bales sold, red natural stem chips at 2 1-4d to 2 5-8d, Ledger stem chips at 4d to 5d, Ledger renewed chips and shavings at 6 1-2d to 6 3-4d per lb. The next auctions in London will be held on August 9th and the next sales in Amsterdam on the 28th inst.

Coffee.—Throughout the week the smaller supplies offered have met with a steady demand at unchanged rates. We quote East India fine 90 to 115 bold to good 63 to 80 medium to good medium 50 to 60, smalls 35 to 45 per cwt.

Copra.—The market is easier this week. No Malabar has been sold. Nominally the price is £18-5 to £18-10 c.i.f.

Ginger.—The fair supplies of Cochin and Calicut offered met a slow demand and of 633 bags, 37 bales and 150 cases offered, only 67 bags of Brown Calicut rough sold without reserve, small little medium lean and shrivelled at 16-3, one lot at 17, the remainder was bought in, comprising bold to medium cut and scraped at 50 to 60, medium at 35, unassorted native cut at 30, lull small at 28 and Cuttings at 16-6 to 17 per cwt.

Hides.—East India tanned. The market is quiet. The spot supplies are ample for the trade. Prices of ordinary qualities and extra heavy weights are lower, but good tannages of light weight have maintained values. Arrival business has been done on a small scale at a reduction of 1-2d. The Madras market is very firm. Bombay have been in large supply and in less demand. Best tannages are 1-4d. to 1-2d, and ordinary to fair 1-2d to 3-4d lower. We quote tanned hides, assorted on sale terms, Bombay light 6 3-4 to 7lbs. 14d to 16 1-2d, small 4 1-2 to 5 lbs 14d to 17d, heavy 8 3-4 to 9lbs. 13d to 15d, extra heavy 11 to 12lbs. 12d to 14d, third heavy 9 to 10lbs. 10d to 11d, third light 6-1-2 to 7lbs. 12d to 13 1-2, fourths 6 1-2 to 7lbs, 9 3-4d to 10 1-2d, buffalo 7 to 12lbs, 8 1-2d to 9 3-4d. Madras light 6 1-2 to 7lbs. 13d to 15d, small 4 1-2d to 5lbs. 13 1-2 to 15 1-2d, heavy 8 3-4 to 9 lbs. 11d to 13 1-7d, extra heavy 11 to 12lbs. 9d to 11 1-2d, third heavy 9 to 11lbs. 9 1-2d to 10 1-2d, thirds 6 1-2 to 7lbs. 10 1-2 to 14 1-4d, fourths 6 1-2 to 7 lbs. 10d to 10 3-4d, buffalo 2 to 13lbs 6 1-2d to 13d per lb. On c. i. f. terms, we quote Bangalore 7 1-2 to 8 1-2 lbs. 10 1-2 to 11d per lb Hyderabad 8 to 8 1-2 lbs. 10d to 12d, Madras 7 to 7 1-2 lbs 10 1-2d to 11 1-4d, Coast 7 to 7 1-2lbs. 10 1-2d to 11 1-2 d per lb.

Indigo.—The 3rd periodical sales of the year took place on the 11th of July, when 2136 chest of Bengal, 138 chest of Kurpah, 13 chests Madras, 62 chests Bimlipatam, 35 chests sundries. Of these, 300 were sold. As can be judged by the result there was little or no demand, except at lower rates, which holders were unwilling to submit to, hence the reason of so large a proportion being withdrawn. Kurpahs were only in limited demand. Since the sales, the market has continued very quiet indeed. We quote Bengal shipping middling to good violet at 3 3 to 3 7, consuming middling to good 2 9 to 3 2, ordinary to middling 2 6 to 2 9, Oudes middling to fine 1 10 to 2 4, middling to good Kurpah 1 8 to 2, low to ordinary 1 2 to 1 6, middling to good Madras 1 4 to 1 9 per lb.

India Rubber.—The market continues very firm, with little Fine Hard Para on the spot offering. There are buyers of old import at 4 10 1-2 with new at 4-10, with forward delivery at 4 9 3-4. At the last sales held, Ceylon darkish to fine pale biscuits sold at 5-1 to 5-3 per lb., common to good scrap at 2-4 1-2 to 4-3 1-2 per lb. There is a better demand for medium descriptions. We quote to-day Assam good to fine 2-3 to 4-1, common to foul and mixed 1-3 to 2, Rangoon fair to good clean 2 to 3-3 1-2 per lb.

Jute.—The market is quiet, buyers showing little desire to operate. The nominal value of native first marks August steamer being £13 12-6, and September £13-2-6 c.i.f. October-December steamer £12 5. The favourable crop report has brought about a decline and for the moment buyers are looking on.

Kapoc.—The market is steady. Fair to good machine-cleaned Calcutta we quote at 4d. per lb, ordinary to common fair 3d. to 3 3-4d.

Lemon Grass Oil.—Market steady but quiet. Good flavour and colour we quote at 7 1-2d., per ounce.

Osprey Feathers.—Next sales take place on the 29th of July. We quote short selected 84 to 160 per oz. part selected 52 to 80, long and medium 22 to 45-6, red 1-11 to 3 per ounce.

Pepper Black.—Privately the market for Singapore is rather steadier but no business of consequence has transpired. On the spot there are sellers of fair at 5 1-8d. and August-October shipment at 5 1-8d. At Auctions the moderate supplies met a fair demand at about steady prices. 149 bags dullish grey Singapore were bought in. 148 bags of Ceylon offered and sold, good heavy little mixed with white at 5d. to 5 1-8d. and good heavy black at 5d. 99 bags of Tellicherry offered and sold, fine 5 1-8d. good heavy shot at 4 7-8d, to 5d, fair heavy black at 4 1-2d. to 4 5-8d. bold grey at 4 3-4d.

White.—Privately the market is dull and inactive, being influenced by the lower prices established at the Auctions. For arrival there are sellers of Singapore July-September shipment at 7d. and Penang at 6 1-4d. c.i.f. delivered weights. The good supply of 802 bags of Singapore were offered in sale and 298 bags sold without reserve at lower rates. Good at 7 1-8d. to 7 1-4. the remainder being taken out at 7 3-8d. for good. 1 case Tellicherry sold at 7 1-4d. 249 bags of Ceylon offered and 72 sold, fine at 7 3-4d, good fair to good at 7 1-8d, ordinary to fair mixed blacks at 5 1-8d. to 6 1-8d. per lb.

Seeds—Cotton Seed—The market is steady. London July £5-7-6, August £5-8-9, November-January £5-11-3, July Hull £5-6 3, August £5-6-3, November January £5-10, Bombay parcels July-August £4-8-9.

Linseed—The market has advanced since our last and a fair business has been done in forward Calcutta seed. London spot 33, afloat 33-3, July-August 33-6, August-September 33-9. September-October 33-9, Hull June-July 33-1 1-2, July-August 33-6, Continent June-July 33, July-August 33-9, August-September 34, Bombay July-August 34-9, August-September 35-3, September-October 35-6.

Poppy Seed—Market quite. Bombay Calcutta July-August 33-3, August-September 33 6.

Rape Seed—Market rather easier. Brown Calcutta August-September London 30 O-T, 30-3 O-T Continent, 30-9 N-T. Brown Cawnpore August-September 30-6 O-T, 31-3 N-T, yellow Guzarat August-September 34-3, yellow Cawnpore August-September 33-9, Ferozepore August-September 30-9, O-T Continent, 31-3 N-T.

Senna—At the last sales, the market ruled firm. We quote good to fine bold green at 5d to 7d, fair greenish 3d to 4d, Common dark and small 2d to 2 3-4d.

Shellac.—The market this week opened firm. but closes easier. A fair business has been done July delivery at 212 to 210, August at 213 to 209, October at 206 to 204, November 205 to 202, and December 203 to 200.

The spot market is steady, fair genuine T N Orange selling at 210.

Tea—At the sales of Indian this week, 3,355 packages were offered.

Tea market ruled steady, ordinary Cachar pekoe Souchongs sold at 6d and fair at 6 1-4d to 6 1-2d per lb. Pekoe Fanning were weak and sold at 5 3-4d.

Wheat—The market is firm, but demand is quiet. No. 2 Club Calcutta afloat 27-9 to 27-10 1-2. June-July 27-9 to 28, July-August 28-3 to 28-6: August-September 28-6 to 22-9, choice white Karachi August-September 27-9 to 28, red Karachi July-August-September 27-3.

POONA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, 6TH AUG.

(Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday 1st August.)

The August Plate—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood (aged)
Mr Curmer s b aus g Rossi by St Blaize—Signorina (aged)
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus m Carreewick (5 years)
Aga S Shah's br aus g Prestwick (late Ayrdale) by Air Laddie—Gymkhana (6 years)
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Adelaide
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain (aged)
Mr Kelso's ch e g Childs Guide
Mr R R S's ch aus g Wedlock
Mr Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcimer
Mr Galstaun's b aus g Springlock
Mr A W P's b aus m Miss Wendsor (aged)
Mr A W P's b aus g Fands (aged)
Major G Moore's br e g Half-a-Crown (6 years)

The Little Trial Plate—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Peel's g a h Grey Ghost II 13 2 1 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Swazi 13 2
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jahan 13 2
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan 13 1 3 4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's br a h Mosumma 13 2 3 4
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr P B Avasia's ch a h Paleface 13 3
Mr Shamlan's g a h Zurriff 13 2 1 2
Mr Yussof Yunasee's b a h Yerbo 13 2 1 2
Mr Mahomed bin Talib's g a h Umber 13 3
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif s b a h Settler 13 1 1 2
M A W P's g a h Rightful 13 3

The Little Maiden Plate—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A Razak's g a h Cardigan 13 3 1 2
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Sahib 13 3 1 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Swazi 13 2
Mr Syed Rasheed's ch a h Sahoon 13 3
Mr Fench's b a m Arab Maid 13 3 1-2
Mr Musjeed bin Jurji's b a h Sugger 13 3 1 2
Mr D Graham's b a h Haji 14 0
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II 13 3 1 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Calcutta 13 2
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13 3
Major Jameson's b a h Bugler 14 0
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h False Start 13 3 3 4
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's g a h Kismut 14 0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mcoree 13 3
Mr A W P's b a h Hopeful 13 3 3 4
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck 14 0

The Arab Trial Plate—Distance—7 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1 2
Mr Syed Rasheed's ch a h Sahai (aged)
Mr Love's ch a h Silvermane
Mr H Maydwell's g a h Titus II 13 3 3 4
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hadour (4 years)
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainawa 13 3 1 4 (aged)
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Bendigo (3 years)
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Berlin (3 years)
Mr A W P's ch a h Sapphire (6 years)

The Closed Plate—Distance—5 furlongs.

Major F Edward's g a g Fiddler 14 0 1 2
Major P England's b a h Black Flag 13 3 1 4
Major C F Murray's b a h Salvation 13 3 1 2
Mr Frank's g a h Chick-a-dee 13 3
Mr W Orr Paterson's b a h Playful 14-0
Mr W Orr Paterson's br a h Bikanir 14 0
Captain Trail's ch a g Kalifa 14 0 1 4
Mr W H Anderson's g a h Surhan 13 2 1 2
Major G Moore's bl a h Dachshund 13 2

The Medium Pony Handicap—Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Picture 14 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br aus m Oiga 14 0 3 4
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba 14 2
Mr R R S's bl aus g Comeback 14 2
Mr Artin A Essayle's br aus g Koko late Chieftain 14 1 3 4
Mr Vod's b aus m Bandicott 13 3 3 4
Mr Galstaun's bl or br aus m Gun Metal 14 1 3 4
Mr Galstaun's b aus g Whiteful 14 1 3 4
Mr Galstaun's ch aus m Ping Pong by Nautilus—Ursula 14 0 3 4
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 14 1 3 4
Major G Moore's b e m Lady Jessie 14 1.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 3rd August at 5 p.m.

1. Tent-pegging (Half Sections).
2. Jumping (Horses).
3. Ladies Tilting.
4. V. C. Race.
5. Pre-Raphaelite Stakes—Gentleman to ride given course to blackboard! Draw an animal of which the name is given. Lady gives name of animal and gentleman rides back over course. Shortest time wins.
6. Pony Scurry Handicap (for all Ponies 14-1 and under).
7. Horse Scurry Handicap.

Entries for the Scurries should, if possible, reach the undersigned by 10 a.m., Wednesday, and should state class of horse, and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

N.B.—"Horse" events are open to animals over 14-1 only; "Pony" events to those 14-1 and under.

W. E. CRUM,
F. R. HILL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MULLER—July 24, at Mussoorie, to Mr and Mrs Carl Muller, a son.

MASON—July 24, at the Malakand, the wife of Staff Sergeant E W Mason, Military Works Services, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m., Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water 2-53m., 3-2a. Low water, 8-34m., 9-26a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Football, Cooperage.
Novelty Theatre, the Henry Dallas Comedy Company.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of July, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3 255. Among them the number of new admissions was 747, classified as under:—Bhattias 77, Vanias 127, Brahmins 93 Lohanas 81, other castes 369. The average daily attendance was 105.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Monday evening Natho, Munonji, a hack victoria driver, was driving his carriage down the French Bridge, when the horse suddenly took fright and bolted with the conveyance. The animal in its rapid career knocked down a woman named Gungabai, aged seventy, who was run over by the carriage and was killed on the spot. The driver was thrown off the coach-box and received slight injuries to his right arm. The carriage was eventually dashed against the side wall and damaged. The horse was secured.

ACCIDENT IN THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—On Monday afternoon, the Government Dockyard Dredger Mud Turtle was at work in the harbour outside the dockyard, when one of her chains attached to the shore gave way. Six men got into a jolly boat to repair it and while doing so the weight of the men and the chain on one side of the boat, caused it to heel over throwing overboard two men named Shaik Ali Shaik Haroon and Oosman Shaik Ali, The former caught the side of the boat and was helped out of the water, but the latter disappeared and was drowned. The drowned man was a kalasi in the dockyard.

NEGLIGENT COACHMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H Dastur, Naikoo Dhondi, a coachman, in the service of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, was charged by Sub-Inspector Farrow with negligent driving. The evidence showed that on Monday morning, the accused drove his master's carriage from Fort to Chowpatty. While passing by the Chowpatty level crossing he gave his coach a sudden turn in such a negligent way as to injure the left foot of a policeman on duty at the place, The accused was fined Rs. 15, the whole of which was ordered to be paid to the sepoy as compensation

AMICABLY SETTLED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Jehangir Cowasji Mistri charged Palonji Ratanji Katrak, a Parsee priest, with defamation was called on for further hearing. Mr. Pochkhanawala, solicitor, who appeared for the complainant, said the parties had seen the desirability of settling the case out of Court and his client had received ample satisfaction in the matter. He would, therefore, ask his Worship to allow the case to be compounded. Mr. Velinker, pleader, who appeared for the defendant expressed himself agreeable to the arrangement arrived at in the case. The case was allowed to be compounded and the defendant acquitted.

GAMBLING AT HAINES ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Jebb charged Gadoo Baloo, a Hindu, and seven others, Gadoo with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gaming therein with cards and money. In consequence of information received, the police raided the room occupied by the first accused at Haines Road on last Sunday night, The eighth accused who had been on the look out at the door was arrested, but he raised an alarm. Three of the accused jumped out of the windows in the room and made good their escape. They were however, subsequently arrested by the Police. The first accused was fined Rs. 30, and the rest with the exception of the eighth accused, Rs. 5 each. No. 8 was acquitted as there was nothing to show that he had been posted near the door for the purpose.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Stenson charged Manishanker Becher, an old offender, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft. On Saturday night the accused broke open the lock on the door of a room belonging to one Anund Ruttonsey in Kazi Syed Street. He entered the room and having fastened the door from the inside began ransacking the place, when the owner turned up. On seeing the lock broken open and the door fastened, from the inside he was a bit surprised. He proceeded towards the rear of the room and entered the place through a window, when the thief opened the door and attempted to decamp, but he was stopped by the other tenants of the house and arrested. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, three months of which were to be in solitary confinement. He was also fined Rs. 50 with the alternative of six months' further rigorous imprisonment and was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of three years after his release from jail.

COLLAPSE OF SCAFFOLDING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay resumed the adjourned inquiry relative to the death of Mankibai a Hindu woman aged twenty-five, who was killed on the 16th July last by the collapse of a scaffolding affixed to a house in course of construction in Rajkote Street, Frere Road. Visram Virji and Visram Bapoo contractors of the scaffolding who have been charged in the Police Court with rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, were present at the inquiry. Mr. Nussarwanji Dorabji Kanga of the firm of Messrs Gokhle and Kanga, architects, surveyors and engineers in his evidence stated that the original plans which were made by somebody else were handed over to his firm by Mr. Meyer of the Standard Oil Company. They sent the plans to the Municipality and the latter asked for revised plans with alterations, After being altered, the plans were approved on the 10th May. The estimated cost of the building was Rs. 15,000. Witness supervised the construction of the building as a contractor and not as an architect. There was no architect looking after the building, Witness was not responsible in any way for the scaffolding, the contract for the same having been sub-let to the accused Visram Virji and Visram Bapoo. The scaffolding was supplied by these two men. Witness produced the agreement made between his firm and the accused. The accused were paid in lump sum for the scaffolding and for the rest of the work by rates and measurements. Witness considered the scaffolding an ordinary one. The strength of a scaffolding depended on the materials used for the walls of the building and not on the number of people employed. He considered the scaffolding was sufficient for the size of the building and was properly constructed. The fall of scaffolding was due to overloading, that was to say, by allowing more than six people to collect in one spot for over ten or fifteen minutes. If three or four women in not passing stopped to talk over a few minutes, it could cause a scaffolding to give way. Further inquiry was at this stage adjourned.

KILLED BY A STEAM ROLLER.—Mr. J. M. Payne Acting Coroner for Bombay concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday at the Morgue, regarding the death of Maruti Gainoo, a Hindu lad, aged four years who was on the evening of the 27th July knocked down at Duncan Road by a steam roller which passed over his legs crushing them badly. The boy's legs were amputated at the J J Hospital, but he expired shortly after the operation.—Arjoon Pandoo, driver of the steam roller, against whom the charge of violating one of the conditions of the permit granted to him by the Commissioner of Police for the conveyance of the roller is pending, was examined by the Coroner. He said he was instructed to take the steam roller from Agripada to the Fort, the route prescribed in the pass being through the Big Road to the Parsi Statue thence to the J J Hospital through Parel, Kalbadevi, Cruickshank, Hornby and Esplanade Roads to the Government Dockyard. He did not know why the pass had been issued and why the above route had been selected for the driving of the steam roller. He left the place where the engine had been stationed at 6 p.m. with a flagman in front. He came to the Byculla Club intending to drive along Belasis Road to the Parsi Statue as he was instructed, but he thought it would be a short cut if he passed through Suklaji Street to Grant Road and thence through Duncan Road and Jugjivan Kika street to Kalbadavi Road. While he was driving through Duncan Road he saw the deceased boy running across the road in front of the engine. He shouted out to the flagman and then put on the brake. The flagman turned round and attempted to catch the boy, who in trying to evade him tripped and fell in front of the engine. Witness reversed the engine but could not do so before the boy's legs were crushed. He had frequently driven his engine through narrow streets before. He had never been warned that it was dangerous to go through narrow streets He had been a steam roller driver for the last twelve years The engine could be stopped within a distance of three feet. Had he stopped the engine when he first noticed the boy, the latter would have escaped by a foot, but after he had fallen down it was not possible to avoid the accident.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED HURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Mahbub Shaik Ramzan, a Mahomedan, with causing hurt to Abdula Adam a serang, with a knife. The complainant stated that the accused first saw him at the docks about four days ago and asked him to get him some work He promised to find out some for him. On Monday about 10 a.m. the accused went to the house of the complainant in Wari Bunder with some of the men working under him. The complainant took out ten currency notes for Rs. 10 each and some cash out of which he paid the men and had a balance of Rs 104-13 with him. The men left but the accused stopped at the room of the complainant till 6 p. m. In the morning, the accused asked the complainant to go out with him, but the latter declined saying he had money with him. At six o'clock in the evening the complainant went out with the money in his pocket to take his meals at a eating house. The accused accompanied him, and when they came near the Mazagaon Bridge, the accused offered to take the complainant to a liquor shop. At first the complainant refused to go with him, but the accused pressed him much and eventually both had four annas worth of rum. Thence they came walking to the J. J. Hospital where the accused again asked the complainant to accompany him to a liquor shop in Bapty Road. The complainant objected to this and the accused caught hold of him by his cloths near the chest, and stabbed him on the left side with a knife. The complainant cried out and the accused was arrested by a townsman. A policeman was immediately on the scene and took the bleeding complainant to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Two knives were recovered from the accused when he was searched. The accused denied the charge and said he lived with the complainant for the last six months. Complainant owed him Rs. 8 and he put him off from time to time when he asked for the money. On Monday the complainant had got his pay and he asked the money from him. Upon this the complainant assaulted him with his umbrella and tried to stab him. In self-defence he (accused) caught hold of the complainant's hand in which the knife was and in the struggle the complainant was struck on his side. The case was postponed to enable the accused to bring witnesses to show that he lived with the complainant for the last six months.

ESSENTIALS OF A JUDICIAL REFERENCE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Sessions Judge of Belgaum, Mr, T. Walker, in June last submitted to the High Court the proceedings of his own Court in the case of Irya bin Doddapa and Balia bin Rayapa, who were charged with murder, and in which he did not accept the unanimous verdict of the jury, who found the charge not proved. The reference was considered on Tuesday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. J. R. Ghorpure appeared for the accused, and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Walker, in making the reference, said the case was the same as No. 22 of 1903 which was referred by his predecessor Mr. Gloster, to the High Court. On 22nd March 1903 one Kocheppa was murdered at Kaddasgatti, and five men were named by the only eye-witness of the affair, the sister-in-law of the deceased. Of these five men, three were immediately arrested, tried by a jury in the Sessions Court and ultimately hanged. The other two Irya and Balia, absconded and were not arrested till February of this year and their trial had now resulted in a unanimous acquittal by the jury. The evidence against the two accused was precisely the same as that on which the first three men were hanged. There was the same evidence of the eye-witness, whose statement was corroborated by the police patel, by Mukhadum and the panchnama. The "alibi" set up for accused by the five witnesses for the defence who were all related to them seemed in Mr. Walker's opinion, to have no solid basis and could not be true, he said, if the prosecution evidence was believed. Under these circumstances he referred the case for disposal by the High Court.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the Court's judgment said:—This is a reference made by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum under section 307 Criminal Procedure Code, which requires, as an essential condition of the reference, that the Judge must disagree with the verdict of the jurors or of a majority of the jurors on all or any of the charges which the accused have been tried; and that the Judge should be clearly of opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. It is then that he should make the reference, recording the grounds of his opinion. In the present case, the Judge's charge to the jury is meagre. It was, therefore, necessary that he should have stated in his reference the evidence for the prosecution and the defence, and he also ought to have stated what facts, in his opinion, were proved upon the evidence recorded in the case, and the conclusions to which those facts led him. All that we gather, however from the Sessions Judge's letter to the Registrar is, that he submits this case to this Court, because the evidence against Irya and Balia is precisely the same as that on which the first three men here hanged. The fact that for the same evidence the Court, convicted certain other persons who were tried in another case can be no justification for submitting this case to the High Court unless the Sessions Judge himself considered the evidence against the present accused reliable, independently of the result of the other trial. But the terms of the present reference do not show that the Sessions Judge has discharged the duty that lay on him according to law. He goes on to say that "the alibi set up for the accused by the five witnesses for the defence, who are all related to them, seems to have no solid basis, and cannot be true if the prosecution evidence is believed." He does not say that he believes the evidence for the prosecution, and disbelieves that for the defence, but rather that the latter must be unreliable if the former is credible. But is the former credible? That was the question to which the Sessions Judge ought to have addressed himself, and on which he ought to have found before making the reference. The present reference does not fulfil the requirements of the law. We are unable to deal with the evidence in this case in the absence of any assistance from the Judge. The witness were examined before him, and the law contemplates that this Court should have his opinion upon the evidence before it can deal with the case. For these reasons, we return the reference to the Sessions Judge. He must appreciate the evidence and arrive at his own conclusions and it is only if he disagrees with the verdict of the jury, that a reference should be made to the High Court in accordance with section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BREUL'S COTTON PRESSING Co., Ld.

THE twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, MacMillan's Buildings, Fort, Mr. D. H. Glade presiding.

The directors in their report to the shareholders stated:—The cotton crop in the Berars and Central Provinces this season was considerably smaller than in the previous year. 19,082 bales were pressed in Dhamangam under joint-working account against 30,631 bales last year, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 5,063-15- for the Company. It is proposed to dispose of the available surplus as follows:—To make no transfer to depreciation account as there is a large credit balance on this account and besides the factory was not worked at all during the past year, To recommend a dividend of Rs. 10 per share, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 5,000 and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 63-15-4 to next year's account. The presses and machinery are in good working order. The following Directors—Messrs. D. H, Glade and Sorabji Muncherji Nicholson retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The report as well as the audited accounts were approved and adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. Votes of thanks were accorded to the agents and the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. SASSOON J. DAVID presided at an extraordinary general meeting of the Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Company, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road Fort, yesterday afternoon,—The following special resolutions, passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 15th day of July, 1904:—That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs 9,61,000 divided into 931 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, to Rs. 93,100 divided into 931 shares of Rs. 100 each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling the paid up capital of the Company, which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 900 a share on the 931 shares. That the existing certificates of the 931 shares be called in by the directors and cancelled, and that new certificates be issued: A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings

HIGH COURT DECREES.

A DECREE FOR WILLIAM WATSON AND COMPANY.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of the case in which Mr. William Brock Keen, Official Trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of William Watson and Company, sued Captain John Randall of the 3rd Madras Lancers, stationed at Bangalore, for balance due on current account. Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Lowndes said he had received a letter from the defendant, asking him to appear in the case for him. He had replied that, unless instructed by a solicitor, he could not appear for him, but he had heard nothing further from the defendant on this point. He therefore, thought it best to bring the letter to the notice of the Court. Defendant did not contest the liability, but asked for as small instalments as possible in consideration of his pay. Mr. Lowndes handed over the letter to the Judge.

Mr. Strangman said the service of summons had been effected through the District Court of Bangalore. Evidence was called to show that Rs. 2,170 were due by the defendant on 1st January 1904, on account of payments made to him, and payments made on his account from time to time by William Watson and Co., who had acted as his bankers and agents. The rate of interest agreed upon was 12 per cent per annum.

A decree was passed for Rs. 2 170 with interest at 12 per cent from 1st January till judgment and costs and further interest on judgment at six per cent till payment.

DEALERS IN INDIAN ART CURIOS.

At the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji the suit of Mr. Byramji Khursetji Hotelwala against Ardesir Jivanji Hotelwala and his brothers Pirojshaw and Merwanji was called on. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji Rustim and Kola, appeared for the defendants.

The parties carried on business in partnership under an agreement dated 1st March 1888, as dealers in Indian art curios and had places of business in 10 Hummun Street, Bombay, and in 10 Oxford Street London, W. They also displayed these curios at exhibitions in Europe, America and elsewhere. By a plaint, declared in England on 29th May 1903, the plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the agreement of 14th January 1903, in virtue of which Rs. 12,000 were awarded to him, was not binding on him and therefore, its cancellation might be decreed by the Court; a decree passed for the dissolution of partnership between him and the defendants; accounts of partnership taken and the assets realised etc.; and the balance divided between the plantiff and the defendants according to their respective shares but in the event of the assets proving insufficient, the parties to the suit might be ordered to contribute money in such shared as might be adjudged just.

Mr. Davar stated the plaintiff had lost a similar case he had brought in the Court of Chancery in England against the same defendents in respect of the transactions and property under the jurisdiction of the English Courts praying for reliefs similar to those in this case, which he had filed in relation to the business and property in India. In the case in England Mr. Justice Kekewitch who heard the suit dismissed it with costs, and also granted the relief sought by the defendants in their counter-claim with costs, At the last moment added Mr. Davar the plaintiff had abandoned proceeding further with this (the Bombay) suit. Counsel therefore applied for the dismissal of the suit with costs and for an order discharging the defendants as receivers without passing accounts.

The learned Judge passed the order.

EMBITTERED FEELINGS AND INCENDIARISM.

MR. H. S. PHADNIS, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in April last, convicted Hanmappa Ramappa of mischief by fire and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston at the High Court; and the appeal was dismissed.

The story for the prosecution was a simple one. Two of the accused's daughters were married to two sons of the complainant, Tayawa some years ago. In 1899, the accused secured the divorce of the elder daughter, undertaking at the same time to send the other daughter, Gangawa, without objection to the complainant's house, But subsequently he changed his mind, and had been anxious to secure a divorce for her too so that he could make some money by giving her in marriage to another husband; such "bride-prices" being common in the caste of the Rudders, to which the parties belonged. That had embittered the feelings between the complainant and the accused. The complainant's was a well-to-do family, owning lands and a house at Mangoli. Adjoining it was the house of one Irappa, divided by a partition wall a portion of which having fallen down, had been replaced by a screen of "karbi" as a temporary makeshift. In March last, the complainant, like other residents of the village, was living in a hut on account of the plague. On the 3rd March, about noon, Rachappa and Ramappa were passing by the complainant's house, when they observed accused setting fire to the screen by means of a burning sheaf of karbi, and captured him at the threshold in the act of running out. They took him to the police patel, who was in a school close by, collecting assessments, and informed him of the fire and the circumstances under which they captured the accused. The patel, Kulkarini, and other persons then went to the scene of the fire, and took steps to save the house, but they were successful only partially. The police arrived, a punchnama was made and statements of witnesses were taken down. The police made further enquiries and the case was sent up before a Magistrate. The accused whilst admitting there was ill-feeling, set up an "alibi." On the evidence the Sessions Judge had no doubt that the two houses were burnt down causing a loss of about Rs. 1,000. It was the accused's misfortune, said the Sessions Judge, that he chose an inopportune time for the act; probably he did not expect that any one would mark him, the whole village being out on account of plague. The case did not rest on circumstantial evidence but on direct testimony, which the Sessions Judge thought, was fully reliable and cogent. In his opinion the evidence against the accused was fully adequate and satisfactory to sustain the charge. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

TROUBLE ON THE S. S. ST. GEORGE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Lee-Smith of the Harbour Police charged A. Amundsen and John Johnson, seamen on board the s.s. St. George now lying in the dock with committing house tresspass with intent to commit assault upon their superior officers and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. It appeared that about 1-30 a.m. on Monday morning the accused entered the part of the ship where the cabins of the Chief and the Second officers were. They rushed towards the cabins, on seeing which the watchman raised an alarm. The Chief Officer and the Second Officer on hearing this came out and the accused made at them using foul language. The second accused had a knife in his hand. Other persons on the ship were arroused and during the scuffle that ensued one of the seamen received a cut with the knife on his chest. The accused were subsequently secured and given in police custody. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked it was extremely necessary to deal with cases such as this with severity Their conduct was such that if allowed to be treated with leniency, it would lead to very serious consequences. He convicted the accused and sentenced them six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Paul Yedjen, a seaman on the same ship was charged with being absent from duty without leave. The accused pleaded guilty and said he was afraid of the German seamen on board and was not willing to go back to the ship. Captain Pugh of the ship said that that was a fact. A comrade of the accused was assaulted by a German seaman of the ship. The accused was an Armenian, and the Armenians and Turks formed a minority in the ship's crew. The man who was assaulted was advised by him to make a complaint of assaults. But he would not do that. The accused in the case deserted the ship with his clothes which he had no right to do. The accused was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment.

Captain Pugh mentioned it to the Court that the he sent for the police for assistance but they declined to come to the ship. He had been at sea for the last 16 years and in no other part of the world he was declined assistance by the Police.

Mr. Lee-Smith explained that it was decided by Mr. Cramtey Boevey that a ship was not a public place and the police had no right to go on her unless there was a case of a very serious nature such as murder or murderous assault.

The Magistrate said the Police should go when called by a ship's officer for assistance.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Terrier, 1007 tons, Captain L Brunn, sailed yesterday for Tuticorin in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon 2285 tons, Captain A Gladstone, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2861 tons, Captain J C Sandilands sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lindula, 2186 tons, Captain W W Tucker, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Dalagoa Bay via Zanzibar and Mombassa, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr A Abdas, Mr Millard, Mr and Mrs Saldanha, and 2 children, Mr A Sulleman, one native and 136 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill		Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville		Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr De Berry	31-5	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Wilson		R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr A Rowand		R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming		Survey steamer
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Marsack		R I Marine
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—		—
Do Karen	—		—
Do Pathan	—		—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 2.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Diana (barque)	696	Pahlson			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Tientsin	3555	Goldsmith			P & O S N Co
Itria	3120	Tice			M M & Co
Maroa	4457	Adams			K N & Co
Burrsfield	2515	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Boscombe	2431	White			M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Arabia	4967	Leigh	London	10-8	P & C S N Co
Okara	3439	Fenwick			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Robinson			M M & Co
Chusan	2152	Thompson	China		P & O Co
Lindula	2180	Tucker			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
A	Clan Grant	2505	Cowie	Antwerp	2-3	F Muir & Co
B	Boltonhall	2327	Lewis	Port Said	-8	Ralli Bros
C	Onipenta	3420	Hill	Calcutta	2-3	M M & Co
F	Clodmoor	2408	Dyason	Hamburg	6-8	W & A G & Co
F	Dido	5127	Pickering	K'chi	6-8	F M & Co
G	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	6-8	H S Sidick
H	Haidari	1563	Fruim-Hill	Jedda	6-8	B & P S N Co
K	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	Repairing		B & P S N Co
L	Afghan	1349	Dexter	Mauritius	4-8	H C Jcosub
N	Osborne	2796	Faggatt	Port Said	13-8	F Muir & Co
O	Sabarmati	23	Ebrahim	D Dock		Shpd & Co
P	Annie	2445	Wie	Port Said	4-8	R A Willis
Q	Oceana	2487	Bjarki	N F	10-8	T M & Co

30 Ton Crane

Indravatie	514	Mahomed	D Dock		Shpd & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	K'chi	2-8	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Director	3168	Bickerstaff	L'pool	13-8	K Nixon & Co
2	Masselia	3250	Thompson	L'pool	6-8	W & A G & Co
4	Clan Gordon	2285	Gladstone	Genoa	3-8	F Muir
6	Lismore	3277	Sloane	Hull	4-8	F Muir & Co
8	St George	2673	Pugh	Dunkirk	6-8	K Nixon & Co
12	Persia	4199	Henning	London	6-8	P & O S N Co
14	Kasara	504	Hirst	P Gulf	4-8	M M & Co
15	Prinsesse Marie	3518	Berentzen	Havre	6-8	T M & Co
16	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	6-8	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Zambesia	1337	Faris	M'Goa	8-8	F Muir & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Lindula s	Tucker	Delagoa Bay, July13

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Clan Grant s	Cowie	Antwerp
	Boltonhall s	Lewis	Amsterdam, &c
	Goalpara s	Tupper	Persian Gulf
	Nairung s	Sandilands	Calcutta
	Terrier s	Brunn	Tuticorin

The steamer Clan Gordon, Capt Gladstone, for Genoa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Boscombe for Dunkirk, &c
,, Chusan for China, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Names.	Tons.	From
29	M Meanatchy	1363	Chittagong
29	Stephanolis	2384	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

July	Names.	Tons.	For
29	Dupleix	1264	Colombo
29	Taroba	3667	Rangoon
29	Pundua	2126	Rangoon, etc
29	Amra	170	Colombo
29	Shahzada	1404	Rangoon, etc
30	Nam Sang	2591	Hongkong

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Aden on the 31st ultimo.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China from Trieste, arrived at Karachi on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Masselia s—22 bales wool C Nanjee; 15 bales wool C Nanjee; 15 bales wool D Khimjee; 7 bales wool M A Cassam; 40 bales wool H A M Oosman; 13 bales wool and 63 bales goathair W and A Graham and Co; 34 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co; 18 bales old cotton 103 bales cotton waste and fly Owen and Okell; 345 cwts linseed and 105 cwts rapeseed H Bhimjee

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—48 bales skins and hides H M Abba; 16 bales skins R M Kooka; 12 cask's Indian condiments Owen and Okell; 1 bale woollen carpets F P Bhumgara; 2 bales alae fibre D Dhunjeebhoy; 10 cwts deer horn H B Sajan; 24 cwts alaes 30 cwts olibanum 19 cwts cottonseed R A Mowjee and Co; 6 bales skins S Ebram; 34 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales hides and skin H O H Hassum and Co; 50 cwts fennelseeds and 75 cwts fenn greekseeds F Fischer and Co; 112 cwts dry ginger P Valatdas

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—4 bales woolen carpets Flefling Shaw and Co; 7 cases woodmenare and 4 bundles Moonj mats F P Bhumgara

FOR DUNKIRK.

St George s—220 bales cotton Prier de Soone and Co

FOR HULL.

Lismore s—2003 cwts castorseed G G Tejpal and Co; 501 cwts feengriek A Blaschek and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 2003 cwts wheat Sanday and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Prinsesse Marie s—2009 cwts raseseed Ralli Brother; 100 cwts buffalo horns M Mohomed and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Oceana s—100 bales alae flier Khimjee Visram and Co; 2000 cwts poppyseed Ewart Lam and Co; 3516 cwts rapeseed 5000 cwts poppyseed 11240 cwts wheat Ralli Brother; 2003 cwts linseed E D Sassoon Co; 200 cwts mustarseed Volkart Bros; 450 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams Reeve and Co; 100 cwts myrabolloms G Madhowjee; 2030 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Prinsesse Marie s—1000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Clan Gordon s—40 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 520 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bechee.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 3.

1 There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Thursday evening next the 4th instant at 5-30 p.m.

2 Trained members are reminded that there will be Semophore Signalling at the Town Hall on Thursday evening next at 5-30 p.m.

3 There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the Monthly Challenge Cup on Saturday afternoon next the 6th instant from 4 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 3.

There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

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Greatcoat Cloths, Socks,
Jerseys, Cardigans, Balaclavas,
Sweaters, Gloves, and

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3, 1904.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

THE British protest, addressed to Russia as to the treatment of foodstuffs as contraband, will, of course, strengthen that of the United States and may possibly lead to a revision of the list of articles declared by Russia to be contraband. But unfortunately for our case, English Prize Courts have heretofore held "provisions and liquors fit for consumption by the army or navy" to be so. Whether flour, that the "Arabia" carried, can be so held is hardly to be doubted, for although it may not be "fit for consumption" in the condition in which it is placed on board ship, it requires very little treatment to make it fit, while "provisions and food-stuffs" must be held to be one and the same thing. Arms of all kinds, ammunition, explosive substances and machinery and materials for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, military equipments and clothing and military stores; naval stores such as spars, cordage and sail-cloth, marine engines and their components and such articles of manufactured iron as anchors, rivets, round bars of certain dimensions and sheet plate iron, exceeding a certain thickness, have all been scheduled by English Prize Courts. And besides these and the provisions etc., we have referred to, are included money, telegraphic materials, material for railway construction, timber, coal, horses and fodder. The customary practice, and one we have grown to expect in the case of the seizure of a ship carrying contraband, is to convey it with its cargo into a port belonging to the capturing nation, where the articles of contraband are condemned, but the vessel itself is ordinarily visited with no further penalty than loss of time, freight and expenses. If, however, the ship and cargo belong to the same owners, or if the owner of the former is privy to the carriage of the contraband goods, the vessel also is involved in their fate. The principle, which according to British practice, governs the treatment of innocent merchandise found on board a ship engaged in the transport of contraband is identical with that which affects the vessel itself. Thus it has been held that "to escape the contagion of contraband, the innocent articles must be the property of a different owner." There can be little doubt that the cargo of the "Knight Commander" was rightly condemned as contraband, but for the sinking of the vessel, there is no justification, except such as is to be found in the Tsar's Regulations.

That those regulations go beyond the limits of international maritime law, there can be little doubt. They lay down that merchant vessels of a neutral nationality are liable to confiscation as prizes, when such vessels are found conveying to the enemy, or to an enemy's port, articles and stores required for shooting or for causing explosions, whatever the amount of such things may be; other articles of contraband of war, amounting, in bulk or weight, to more than half of the entire cargo. They further empower a commander, when he seizes a merchant vessel, temporarily to detain, independently of the question whether they are to be considered prisoners of war or not, the masters, supercargo and crew. Another article empowers the commander "in exceptional cases, when the preservation of the captured vessel appears impossible on account of her bad condition, the danger of her recapture by the enemy or the great distance of ports, or else on account of danger threatening the ship, which has made the capture or the success of her operations, to burn or sink the captured vessel, after he has taken off all persons on board and arranged for the safety of all the vessel's papers etc." Only under the clause regarding the danger of her recapture can the Russian commander claim to have been warranted in sinking the "Knight Commander," for her maximum speed was only eleven knots. She might not have been able to make the pace of the Russian fleet in certain contingencies—as for example the appearance of a Japanese squadron,—in which case sinking her would have been the only cause to prevent recapture and the substitution of a Russian cruiser as a contribution to the locker of Davy Jones. It is no use pleading that the cargo—or the bulk of it—was not contraband, for the unfortunate writing of a letter by the commander to a friend, ill-advised enough to send it to a Calcutta paper for publication, seems to indicate that he knew his cargo was contraband and did not appreciate the job he was engaged upon. That letter alone would justify the seizure of the cargo.

For the mere conveyance of contraband, it is not legal to destroy a vessel, for, as a recent writer pointed out, the carrier lies under no presumption of enmity towards the belligerent and his loss of freight is a sensible deterrent from the forbidden traffic; but, when he enters the service of the enemy, seizure of the transported objects is not likely to affect his earnings, while at the same time he has so acted as to have virtually entered the service of the belligerent. These severe penalties are, however, only enforced when the neutral has so acted as to have virtually entered the service of the enemy. They are not applied in the case of the carriage of despatches, when the neutral has been in the habit—as our own mail steamers have—in the way of ordinary business, of carrying post-bags to and from a belligerent port and receives sealed despatches, with other letters in the usual bags, or even, according to some authorities, if he receives a separate bundle of despatches without special renumeration, as he cannot be said to make a bargain with the belligerent, or to enter his service personally for belligerent purposes. Nor yet are they applied in the case of the carriage of persons in the service of the enemy, when the neutral in the way of ordinary business, holds himself out as a common carrier, willing to transport everybody who may come to him for a certain sum of money from one specified place to another, in which case he cannot be supposed to identify himself specially with belligerent persons in the service of the State who take passage with him. But it is held that when a neutral has, by doing either of the acts mentioned above, virtually entered the service of the belligerent, his ship, if captured, will be liable to confiscation, even if he can show that she was impressed by violence into the enemy's service. As regards the treatment of some of the vessels overhauled by the volunteer cruisers, it cannot be said they have been severely handled. One, for example, was unable to produce her manifest. If the necessary papers are not forthcoming, it is open to the commander of the cruiser to place a prize crew in charge of her. In the case referred to, however, he refrained. An enormous crop of questions has arisen for settlement since the present war broke out, for Russia's action generally has upset all pre-conceived notions of what was fair and consistent with international law.

POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA.

The fire-eating republics of Central and South America have established a reputation of their own for political upheavals. But the Australian States, though proceeding on more peaceful lines, promise to rival those republics in the instability of their governments. The Commonwealth has its own difficulties, but there are at least six Australian administrations now in process of rearrangement. None of them has had any lengthy career and viewing the chaotic condition of Colonial politics, a Melbourne contemporary is moved to observe that Government would seem to have become a lost art in Australia. The explanation of the extraordinary state of things is to be found in the strength of the Labour Party and the necessity which compels the other parties to coalesce if they wish to carry on administration in face of the popular element, The latest crisis is reported from Queensland where Sir Arthur Rutledge has formed a cabinet, but where it is felt that he cannot go on against the Labour Party, unless he forms a coalition with the late Premier, Mr. Morgan. Nine months ago the latter superseded Mr, Philp who has now been offered a place in Sir Arthur Rutledge's ministry. Mr, Morgan claims to have made up considerable leeway in the State finances during his tenure, and there seems to have been little reason for his resignation beyond the Queenslanders' penchant for sudden changes of governments. They are, however, wise in their generation in not desiring the turmoil and expense of a dissolution and a general election. In Western Australia, the elections have recently given an increase of strength to the Labour Party, and in view of the desire of the extremists to attempt certain experiments in legislation, the political outlook in the State is distinctly unsettled. South Australia has also witnessed a ministerial crisis which has been tided over by a coalition between the Premier, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Darling, the leader of the Conservative Opposition, and the new ministry seems to be the most stable of any. The retirement of Sir John See in new South Wales has produced changes there too. But perhaps the most interesting political situation is that now visible in Tasmania. If the Island has yet much to learn in the matter of legislation from the other Australian Colonies, its politics are by no means deficient in excitement. After a troubled ministerial career, Mr. Propsting has resigned the premiership and the Opposition leader has taken his place. It is not clear that he will have any bett r time in office, for Tasmania, according to a Colonial judgment, possesses a Legislative Council which displays in a high degree the temperament of the mule. In other words, the majority object to progress, when that is represented by land taxes and income taxes and other legislative devices which find favour in the rest of the Colonies. While all this is going on in the several States, the Commonwealth Ministry is finding its existence daily threatened by the dangers which lurk in the Arbitration Bill. Already the Watson Government has twice narrowly averted defeat by accepting compromise on important clauses of the measure, and there are other risks ahead.

AN AMERICAN AND THE GERMAN ARMY.

ENCOURAGING luxurious living by his own example, attending annually scores of officers' festivities marked by "excessive" drinking, swaggering talk and unhealthy "sycophancy," such are some of the charges brought against the Kaiser by a writer in the "North American Review," who finds that not only in their Army is keenness killed by extravagance, but that things are just as bad in the German Army. What is more, be lays the blame directly on the shoulders of the Kaiser himself, who has preached so eloquently on the evils of growing luxury. But is it possible to preserve the simple professional virtues, when the connection between the Court and the Army is so close as it is in Germany? There was a different order of things under the Emperor William I., but it is only by a miracle that simplicity of life survives in the atmosphere of a Court. Whether the degeneracy of the German Army has gone so far as the "North American" Reviewer says may reasonably be doubted. His main point of argument, the number of cases of cruelty on the part of German officers to their men, he makes too much of, By the regulations a German officer may not approach within three paces of a private, and for him to lay a finger on a private soldier is to expose himself to a charge of maltreatment. It may be interesting to note that six hundred out of the thousand charges of cruelty, brought against the notorious Lieutenant Schilling in the case quoted in the "Review," were offences of this trivial character. The really serious thing is not the amount of physical violence, but the necessity of making these detailed regulations for the protection of the privates.

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE question of filling the vacancy in the Bombay High Court, caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Crowe, has been discussed of late with unusual interest, and it is plain that both among the general public and the legal profession only one opinion prevails. Government has selected Mr. S. L. Batchelor, a comparatively junior officer, and it is sincerely hoped that the officiating appointment will be made substantive. In selecting Mr. Batchelor, the authorities have passed over many senior officers, notwithstanding the fact that some of them have acted as Judges of the High Court before. That fact is not necessarily a qualification. But there is another fact which must not be lost sight of. In making the selection Government has been guided by the opinion and advice of the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins. It is to the credit of the Court that the Chief should have to assist him the Best Man, not the Senior Man. The Bombay High Court is in need of strong men and Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in the exercise of his wisdom, fixed his choice upon Mr. Batchelor. That official's experience may not have been so extensive as that of some who have been passed over, but his decisions have invariably been sound and his judgments pithy, clear and well reasoned. They have, like those of every mofussil judge, come under the ken of the Chief Justice, and there is not a member of either branch of the legal profession in Bombay to-day who does not feel that the Chief Justice has exercised a very wise discretion.

THE question of a lighthouse for the Persian Gulf is now before the Bombay Government. The principal point which remains to be settled in connection with it is whether the mainland of Masandam or one of outlying islands will be the better location.

A COLOMBO paper states that the present commission of H. M. S. Fox expires shortly and the crew are to be paid off at Bombay, in about two months' time.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 18th June amounted to Rs. 1,887. Total earnings from 1st January to 18th June were Rs. 47,072.

THE Editors of the foreign journals published in Japan have memorialised the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Press censorship. The reply of the Government however leaves matters pretty much as they were, which is fortunate.

MR. DOBBS and Major Wanliss, the British members of the small commission, which has been restoring the boundary pillars upon the Herat Border, were to leave Kabul yesterday, arriving at Peshawar about the middle of the current month.

THE "China Mail" says: Before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy, Hongkong, on July 12, Shapurji Cowasji Sanjana, a Parsee Barrister-at law, native of India, was arraigned on a charge of forgery. The defendant, who was arrested this morning, was remanded to appear on July 16.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 18th June amounted to Rs. 12,361, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 5. Total earnings from 1st January to 18th June were Rs. 3,79,331; being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,50,302.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 18th June amounted to Rs. 3,884, being a increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 37. Total earnings from 1st January to 18th June were Rs. 97,099, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 19,724.

THE agricultural position in the Punjab is beginning to cause anxiety owing to the prolonged failure of the monsoon to reach that province in a quantity sufficient to ensure the kharif harvest. The great extension of irrigation of late years and the extraordinary heaviness of the last cold weather crops ensure the province from actual famine, but the fact has to be faced that there will be widespread distress unless the rains extend very soon over the threatened region.

AT Messrs. Phillips, Son, and Neale's sale rooms, on July 12, a quantity of magnificent jewellery, the property of an Indian Prince, was sold. The most important piece was a magnificent State pendant, composed of six very large Indian brilliants, surrounding an emerald of unusual size and fine colour, with a pear-shaped emerald attached. It fetched £4,100.

THE New Zealand Government is occupied with a great project for turning to account all the available water-power in the Colony for the establishment of electric power stations. The project has not yet taken practical shape, but the Government has brought an expert from Switzerland and another from America to draw up an estimate of the value for industrial purposes of the water-power of the Colony.

A NEW process for cleaning and raising the pile of velvets and other textiles has just been patented by a Yorkshire inventor. The fabric is passed over a vacuum grating whilst streams of steam, hot water, or any washing solution and hot air are brought against the other side of the material and, passing through it, are drawn into the vacuum chamber. By this means, it is said, the fabric is almost instantaneously cleaned and dried, and the pile is raised on the side next to the vacuum, giving the material a beautiful finished effect. The patent has been taken up by a Dewsbury firm of dyers and cleaners.

ACCORDING to the "Handels-Museum," "Eternit-slate" is the name of a new and valuable roofing material manufactured of asbestos-cement. An Austrian factory in Vocklabruck is responsible for the discovery that asbestos threads incorporated in cement-paste form valuable roofing. The technological museum in Vinna has declared this to possess all the qualities necessary in roof coverings. Eternit-slates cannot bend or expand to any extent, and are impermeable to water. They absorb damp as little as ordinary slate. They cannot take fire, and in an experiment to test their inflammability they were proved to be safer than natural slate, as they did not split with the action of fire. Eternit moreover resists frost and weather effects, it is two-thirds lighter than slate or tiles, and next to cork it is the best non-conductor of heat. This quality should make "Eternit-slate" an ideal roofing for Indian bungalows.

THE Provincial Government of Lower Austria has resolved to take strong measures for the protection of pedestrians from the increasing perils of the automobile. After a long discussion the Diet Committee has issued a decree empowering local authorities to prohibit the passage of automobiles over any roads or parts of roads where in their judgment the traffic of such vehicles would endanger the safety and comfort of pedestrians and others using the roads. Local officials are authorised to erect barriers or take any other measures necessary to close such roads against automobiles. This is the first action taken in Austria for the regulation of automobile traffic, and is meeting (says Reuter's Vienna correspondent) with the greatest opposition from automobilists. They declare it will have a most injurious effect upon the automobile industry, which is only just beginning to make any progress in Austria. They say also that while in Paris alone there are ten thousand automobiles there are in Vienna scarcely two hundred.

IMPERIAL BISLEY.

SHARPSHOOTERS OF THE KING'S DOMINIONS.

[BY FREDERIC W. WALKER.]

AT no place in the world is a greater gathering of sharpshooters ever found than at Bisley.

On the pine-clad Surrey commons there are now assembled the picked marksmen of the Empire.

The presence of the men from overseas represents a year's patients shooting, for numbers attending are limited and the competition for selection is keen.

This year the great brigade of sharpshooters is again comprehensive in its collectivism. The sharp drawl of the sons of the pine from north-west Canada contrasts oddly with the soft tongue of the New Zealander; the rifleman from the Punjab rubs shoulders with the West Indian, while Uganda and the Cape jostle with Paris and Aberdeen.

In no assembly is the mixture of dialects so noticeable, for the harsh burr of the northern counties, the Gaelic tongue, and the purring of the Celt mingle with purest cockney and the strange "bat" from overseas.

A great working hive is Bisley. A thousand men are firing to-day, and two thousand to-morrow. They are the salt of the earth in shooting, and between them exists a freemasonry of the gun-barrel which has no counterpart.

SHARPSHOOTERS ALL.

Most of them could hit the heart at a thousand yards, writes Frederic W. Walker in the "Daily Express." Great long rows of prone men lie stretched along the green butts, and the crack of cordite is unintermittent. They handle their rifles as a woman does her child. The rifle is the nursling of the shootist, which may bring him fame or obloquy—fill his purse or empty it.

Bang! Away goes a shot at nine hundred yards. The white target in the next parish seems in doubt as to whether it will go down or not, but finally it shivers and bobs from sight. When the marking dummy comes up it records what has happened—a bull's-eye, or perhaps a bad outer.

If the latter there is more nursing, an alteration in elevation, an allowance for windage, and off goes another bullet, whistling its away, to end of a "piff" against the sandy bank of the butts.

"Bull's-eye, colonel Gibbs" reads the register-keeper, and the colonel, having found his aim, proceeds to drill out the centre of the target piecemeal.

These are the men Mr. Arnold-Forster means to have—men who can shoot an enemy in a landing boat half a mile from the shore; and to this end he excuses from attending regimental camps every Volunteer who will put in a week at the Imperial wapenshaw on the gorseland between the Hogs, Back and Chobham Ridges.

PATRIOTS, NOT POT-HUNTERS.

This is the final official act of recognition of the value of individual merit in shooting. Years ago a man who made a hobby of shooting was dubbed a pot-hunter. Then war knocked the bottom out of the fetish of volley-firing, and this was followed by Lord Roberts' eulogy of snap-shooting. Finally, Pall Mall unbent, and after forty-four years of consideration, placed the hall-mark of official approval on "the shooting Volunteer."

But the work is not all on the range. In the statistical office is a small army of Post Office Volunteers, sorters in the main, who tackle mountains of score tickets which are rained upon them by mounted orderlies galloping from the firing points. Fifteen hundred tickets for a single big competition take some sorting, and there are over fifty events every day; but, under the deft fingers of the postal Volunteers the pile sinks, the lowest prize-taker is known, and Mr. Caiger's official list is being telegraphed to every paper in Britain.

Nor does the work end with the arithmetic of the shooting. A field force of Regulars are employed man-handling the targets; and streets of non-commissioned officers keep the scores at the firing points sitting out all day until the sun tans their faces to copper-colour, despite the giant umbrellas whose peaceful shade they enjoy.

THE RANGE OFFICER.

And there is the range officer duplicated at each group of targets. No pay is too much for the sweat of his daily agony. He answers as many questions as a porter at Waterloo, and is expected by each competitor to answer queries with the memory of a Datas, and to know the family history of every marksman surrendering a competition ticket to him.

Finally, there is Lieut.-Colonel C. R. Crosse, who sits at the head of the whole mountain of decentralisation; nothing puts him out; his brain is as cool as an ice-box, and under his hands the great meeting glides along like a well-oiled machine to its appointed conclusion.

The council sits under the chairmanship of Lord Cheylesmore, and it comprises the greybeards of the shooting world. The Bisley Committee embraces, such officers as Captain John Barlow, who spends small fortune every year on encouraging marksmanship; Major the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, a famous long-range shot; Lord Waldegrave, Mr. Henry Whitehead, Major W. Thorburn, equally a renowned with the rifle, and the small-arms expert, Mr. A. P. Humphry, whose opinion is always sought by the War Office.

Between the officials and the marksmen is the colony of the old school, those past masters of the art of shooting, who come as spectators to watch the new generation perform In camp to-day is Mr. Carslake, who, as a lieutenant of the old 5th Somerset, won the Queen's Prize in 1868, after a dispute which raised him from second to first place.

SONS OF THE MAPLE.

The Canadians are worthy colleagues of Private Hayhurst, who won the Queen's Prize in 1895. They occupy a hut, in front of which is an avenue of maple trees. The team is under the command of Colonel Anderson, and its marksmen include the pick of the Dominion. The other Colonial contingents lie in various arcs round the camp. The clubhouses are in themselves a feature of interest, for the national teams all fly their own house flags, as well as the Army Association, the North London Rifle Club, in a new building, the Council Club, Surrey Brigade, Queen's Westminster, the Army Sixty, "The Devil's Own," the Victorias, and the like.

At the peak of the camp stands a magazine charged with cartridges for the target campaign, and under the watchful eyes of Superintendent Isaacs' detachment of London constables. On the highest pinnacle about the pine and gorse stands the flagstaff with its masthead drum, which semaphores "Commence" and "Cease fire" to every part of the camp. When the drum is down no man may have a cartridge in his rifle, and the air is still. When it is up there is a flight of bullets constantly humming, and sufficient to stop any dervish rush. Tens of thousands of cartridges bury themselves in the high protecting banks every year until the original sand of the butts becomes a seam of lead.

At nightfall is the lead-picker's harvest. The gipsies stalk the pickets, and, if successful, they spend "a raking night" on the entrenchments. But they rarely elude the patrols as in the old days, and the business of lead-recovery is no longer the profitable game which aforetime led the Romany to camp on the fringe of the commons.

A CAPE TOWN telegram dated July 13 states:—A deputation from Rhodesia is proceeding to England this afternoon by the mail steamer Walmer Castle, to interview the London Board of the Chartered Company, with a view of arranging for the elimination of the company from the administration of the territory. Complaint is made of the unsatisfactory financial position of the company which is alleged to favour large interests only as in the case of the Wankie Coalfields monopoly. The suggestion put forward by the deputation is that the company shall be bought out on a share basis and that the Imperial Government shall take over the administration with the purchase price of the company as a national debt. They state that the Rhodesian colonists will never consent to amalgamation with the Transvaal.

ANOTHER BIG BATTLE.

ADVANCE ON LIAO-YANG.

RUSSIAN POSITION CARRIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

General Kuropatkin reports that all three Japanese armies resumed the offensive on the 31st. The Russian rear-guard in the South continued an obstinate defence only retiring gradually towards Haicheng before superior numbers.

General Oku's and the Takushan armies are directing their efforts to cutting in between the Russian forces at Simucheng and Haicheng.

The Japanese on the East front have turned the Russian position at Ikhavuen and are also attacking the Russians on the Liao-yang and Saimatse road.

Intelligence has been received of considerable Japanese forces landing at Yingkow under the protection of several warships.

A later despatch from General Kuropatkin reports that, when the fighting was finished yesterday evening, the Russians generally had retained their positions.

General Keller, commanding at the Yangtseling Pass, has been killed by a shell.

Earl Percy, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Great Britain had protested to Russia against the inclusion of foodstuffs in the list of contraband.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent with General Kuroki states that a Japanese general attack was made on a strong Russian position on the hills to the south-west of Mo-tien-ling Pass.

The Japanese left was strongly opposed.

The right made a splendid fight, the centre being engaged in an artillery duel.

The Japanese took the Russian position, the enemy retiring.

This leaves only one more Russian position to be taken before reaching Liao-yang.

Colombo telegrams, dated the 2nd instant, state:—

News from Chefoo states that at the mouth of the Yalu there are many unprotected transports.

Takushan and Tshachao are the two important base depots of the First Army, and are being largely augmented by veteran reserves.

The Japanese naval strength is reported to be greatly impaired.

It is estimated that 600,000 Japanese have disembarked.

The British fleet is at Youngchen Bay.

The destroyer Janus was damaged through running on the rocks at Wei-hai-wei in a fog.

The Vladivostock squadron was signalled off Yokohama, and firing has been heard.

The captain and crew of the steamer Hipsang have been saved.

The Janus has returned to harbour, considerably damaged, being assisted by a White Line German steamer to Chefoo. This steamer, which was proceeding from Niuchwang to Chefoo in ballast, was stopped fifteen miles south of Port Arthur by four Japanese destroyers.

On the vessel's log is endorsed that when proceeding she was fired on by the same flotilla, but no damage was done.

The Chinese Viceroy at Canton has proceeded to Kwangsi to lead troops to suppress the rebellion there. The situation is very grave.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FISCAL REFORM.

Attitude of Government.

VOTE OF CENSURE DEFEATED.

LONDON, AUGUST. 1.

During the debate in the House of Commons, tonight on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's vote of censure, Mr. Chamberlain said his proposals were ripe for submission to the country and he was certain they would ultimately be accepted. He urged Mr. Balfour to consider the calling of a conference of the Colonies to ascertain whether, in what he said on the subject, he had based his remarks on real knowledge.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The House of Commons has rejected Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's motion for a vote of censure by 288 against 210 votes.

INDIA AND PARTIES.

Speech by Lord Curzon.

Lord Curzon was entertained at a lunch at the United Club to-day.

Mr. Balfour, who presided, said that he was convinced when Lord Curzon had completed his new term of Viceroyalty in India, he would come forward as a Unionist statesman of the first calibre.

Lord Curzon, in the course of his reply, said that an ideal Party was that which recognised the place of India as an organic factor and not a troublesome appendage to the Imperial system and not a Party that always favored the interests of Great Britain at the expense of India. We must, his Lordship declared, remain in India, or it will break like a pack of cards.

In conclusion, referring to the saying that "India will be lost on the floor of the House of Commons." Lord Curzon said that they did not require Parliamentary interference in governing India, but thought they had a claim to expect a lofty sense of Parliamentary responsibility in respect to that country.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Gains for the Government.

LONDON, AUGUST 2

The elections for the French Councils General show a net Government gain of eighty-three seats.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

BERTHON BOATS CAPSIZE.

AN OFFICER AND THREE SEPOYS DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

The following has been received from General Macdonald dated Gyantse 1st August :—

Chaksaw Ferry, July 27th 7 a. m :—On July 23rd we marched from Pete Gong to Demolung at the foot of Kambala in pouring rain.

On July 24th we marched across the Kambala at a height of 16,000 feet to Kamba-bay on the bank of the Bramaputra sending on the whole of the Mounted infantry under Major Iggulden to seize the Chaksaw ferry which was successfully done, and two large ferry boats were taken possession of. Whilst Chaksaw was occupied by the Mounted infantry for the night, some hundreds of the enemy were observed on the opposite side of the river fleeing towards Lhassa.

Messengers from the Tibetan National Council arrived in early morning with a letter for Colonel Younghusband.

On July 25th, we marched to Chaksaw ferry and commenced the passage of the Bramaputra which here is about 150 yards wide with a heavy volume of water and a strong current. We succeeded in crossing one Company of Mounted infantry and and 7 Companies of infantary by night fall, using four Berthon boats and two large local boats.

I extremely regret to report that Major Bretherton, my Chief Supply and Transport officer was drowned together with two Gurkhas by the capsizing of a boat during the crossing of the river. Also one man of the Guides infantry was drowned whilst swimming across the river to obtain boats.

On July 26th, the passage of troops across the river was proceeded with, but owing to the river having risen a foot, progress was not so fast as yesterday.

Chagyop Kenpo, Ta Lama and Dhongyat Chenpo arrived at the Chaksaw monastery during the afternoon from the other side of the river to see Colonel Younghusband.

We regret to hear of the death of Major Bretherton, the Chief Supply and Transport officer with the Tibet Mission who was drowned owing to the upsetting of a raft made out of two Berthon boats on Tsangpo River on the 25th July, when General Macdonald's force was crossing.

Two Gurkhas and a Pathan were also drowned owing to the strength of the current.

The enemy offered no opposition.

The Berthon boats which capsized upon the Tsangpo River in Tibet were tried upon the waters of the Scorpion Lake, past which the Mission marched, and were found to work admirably. Their failure upon the river must have been due therefore solely to the strong current.

A FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

A transport driver went outside the lines at Nili Kach (Waziristan) on the night of 29th July and was murdered within a mile of the Post. He was found with his throat cut and other wounds by a search party on the following morning.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Durand Football Tournament at Simla will be an unusually interesting competition this year, a committee of gentlemen, representing the Government of India Secretariats and Simla public, having arranged to present a trophy of the value of Rs, 1,500 to be known as the Simla Challenge Cup to be held by the winning team. This Challenge Cup is in addition to the usual Durand tournament trophies and can be won outright by any team taking it three years in succession.

LADY LAMINGTON INDISPOSED.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR POSTPONED.

POONA, AUGUST 2.

Owing to the indisposition of Lady Lamington, his Excellency the Governor's visit to Ahmednagar on the 10th instant has been put off, till the 1st of September next.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter leaves Poona on 8th instant for Simla on a visit to Lord Kitchener.

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Driver, named Mather, on the G. I. P. Railway, whilst taking his train between Munmar and Nandgaon, met with an accident. His arm was crushed by an open wagon door in passing a goods train. The arm which was severely damaged had to be amputated.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

MADRAS, AUGUST 2.

The Middlesex Regiment met the Leicesters yesterday evening for the fourth time in the semi-final round of the Madras Hockey Tournament. The game was again very even at the commencement, and at half time neither side had scored. In the second half. the Middlesex defence went to pieces, and Richardson, Stirling and Hancock scored for the Leicesters, who won by three goals to nil.

The final between the Leicesters and the Madras Cricket Club will be played to-morrow.

A new commercial paper, "THE INDIAN INVESTOR'S REVIEW" entered on its career in Bombay on the 30th July : It is a weekly publication and is intended to supply to the business public of Bombay an up-to-date medium of Financial and Commercial News, both Indian and English. Of its utility there should be little doubt, for extensive as is the business done in shares and stocks in the Bombay markets, this city has never yet had a paper solely devoted to the discussion of the proceedings and paying capacity of the Joint Stock and other Companies in which its merchants and citizens hold an interest representing upwards of twenty crores of rupees—fifteen crores of which are paid-up capital. The Public Debt Statement, the position of the Indian Coinage, of the Paper Currency, the week's quotations of the chief Government Securities, a weekly statement of the affairs of the Presidency Banks, and Weekly Notes precede Companies' Reports, and the miscellaneous Stock and Share Lists, weekly quotations from which will be one of the chief features of "The Investors' Referee," those securities being selected for notice that are most likely to interest Indian readers. Notes on financial matters, critiques of public companies, and kindred matters will also appear, while a column will be reserved for "Answers to Correspondents". It is to be hoped that the public will adequately support a publication which promises to cater intelligently for their financial information.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Esplanade Road, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present Brigadier-General Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

ENHANCED RENTS.

Consideration was given to circular on letter from the Engineer reporting that the tenants of certain premises at Gowalia Tank Road (scheme No. 4) had appealed to him against the enhancement of their rents to the figures taken by the Special Collector in his awards.

It was resolved that full rents as accepted by the Special Collector should be adopted and that the enhanced rates should have immediate effect.

THE CHOWPATY ESTATE.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that steps be taken to put in abeyance the prosecution of the Chowpaty street scheme (No.4) till the question of the resumption of the Chowpaty Estate by Government was finally settled.

The motion on being put to the vote was lost.

PROPOSED GARDEN AT WELLINGTON LINES.

The Board considered a letter from the Engineer forwarding an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,730 for constructing a compound wall to protect the proposed garden on the Wellington Lines Estate and proposing that the balance of the Budget grant of Rs.6,000 should be expended in laying out a garden.—The Engineer's recommendations were sanctioned.

PROPOSED COUNSEL FOR THE TRIBUNAL.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Board's solicitors suggesting the advisability of giving a general retainer to one of the junior counsel in connection with the references to the Tribunal of Appeal.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha was strongly opposed to the solicitors' proposals being entertained. He said it was absolutely unnecessary to have another counsel.

Dr. Viegas did not agree with the solicitors' recommendation to give a retainer to a Junior barrister. Mr. Lowndes had the retainer of the Board and they ought to have a next best lawyer.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula did not see any necessity of retaining any counsel at all, in the absence of Mr. Lowndes. The Board's solicitor who always instructed Mr. Lowndes, prepared briefs for him and was acquainted with the work, could very well conduct cases. If that were not possible they could engage the services of a Junior counsel on a small monthly stipend in the hope that he would ultimately be entrusted with the whole of the work of the Trust on full charges. At present they would not be justified in incurring such a large cost as recommended. He moved that the solicitors' letter be recorded.

The Chairman moved as an amendment that the solicitors' advice be accepted and that he be asked to advise as to the counsel to be retained.

Mr. Cuffe suggested that the consideration of the question be postponed till six months.

The Chairman's amendment was after some further discussion, put to the vote and lost. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's proposition was adopted.

BOARD'S COLLECTORS.

Consideration was given to circulars on a letter from Government stating that the terms of appointment of Messrs J. D. Framji and J. McNeill expired on the 15th August 1904 and 1st September 1904 respectively and enquiring whether the Board required their services for a further period.

It was resolved that Government should be informed that in the opinion of the Board the services of the two Collectors would be required untill the end of March next and that the Board would inform Government in February whether they considered the two Collectors were necessary for a further period.

PLAGUE SPOTS.

In accordance with a notice of motion, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed.—(a) That the Chairman be requested to expedite the construction of chawls on the site recently acquired from Nawab Kamalkhan, (b) That as soon as the intended accommodation for the displaced of the District becomes available, he should be requested to proceed with the demolition of buildings and the construction of the road between Parel Road and Dongri Street in Scheme No. III and thereby remove one of the worst plague spots situated in the locality.

The motion was carried. The Board then adjourned.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ROVERS.

The Bombay Gymkhana team met the Rovers yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage ground in the Harwood League competition. The game was very interesting and was witnessed by a large concourse of onlookers. From the kick off, the Rovers attacked the Gymkhana goal and for some time kept it in jeopardy. A couple of well judged shots were, however, nicely cleared by the Gymkhana custodian. The Gymkhana soon gathered up and vigorously attacked the Rovers' goal. A hot shot from their left forward penetrated the Rovers' defence and the first point in the game was registered. Thereafter, however, for almost the rest of the first half, the Gymkhana were obliged to defend their lines. After changing ends, the Rovers became more vigorous in their assaults, and the Gymkhana defence was greatly taxed. It was however successful for a long time, but about ten minutes before the close the Rovers managed to equalise.

Both sides then tried their best to score a point more and some very lively play was witnessed, but when time came, the position was unaltered. Score :—

Bombay Gymkhana	1 goal.
Rovers	1 goal.

HORRORS IN POLAND.

DETAILS are gradually leaking out of a terrible scene witnessed in the prison for political offenders and suspects at Kalish, in Russian Poland. The prisoners having conspired to refuse all food, as a protest against certain barbarities practised in the gaol, a ferocious method of reducing the rebels to subjection was resorted to. At about 9 o'clock at night, soldiers, policemen, and warders, were let loose upon the prisoners while the latter were isolated in their cells. For hours—in fact, until two in the morning—the unfortunate wretches were subjected to every form of barbarity, and there are now in the prison hospital more than 70 wounded men, suffering from fractured limbs, eyes gouged out, and bodies torn with lashes.

THE conditions upon which Russia would be willing to grant peace to Japan, according to the "Moscow Gazette," having caused some adverse comment in the "Independance Belge," the semi-official paper once more repeats them emphatically. Peace, Japan may have only by suing for it directly to the Czar, without any intervention of third parties, and the terms can be only the following three :—Every Japanese to withdraw from Manchuria and Korea ; Japan to pay the cost of the war, which she began ; Japan to cede to Russia the Island of Tsu-shima, which lies dangerously near the mainland, thus tempting the Japanese to venturesome undertakings beyond their proper sphere. I am unable to say (writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Standard" upon what authority the semi-official "Moscow Gazette" puts forward these preposterous terms of peace, but the paper must be strongly supported in some high quarters to venture upon a repetition of such suggestions in the face of the foreign comments and the adverse criticism of the St. Petersburg Press. The "Moscow Gazette" has occasionally been the trust interpreter of Russia's real feelings, and is, at any rate, prefectly consistent in its opposition to England, which is implied in the above terms. For to-day the "Moscow Gazette" states in plain terms that England has arranged with Japan to occupy Port Arthur after the war if Japan is successful. Thus England is to step from Wei-hai-wei, which is of little use to her, to Port Arthur, inheriting all that Russia had hoped to make out of that commanding position in the Far Eastern seas. Therefore Russia can never make peace but upon such terms as the above named, argues the "Moscow Gazette."

THE DALLAS COMEDY COMPANY.

"RUNAWAY GIRL."

THE Henry Dallas Comedy Company at the Novelty Theatre last night gave a highly creditable representation of the old Gaiety favourite, "the Runaway Girl" to a good house. Acting was good, singing excellent and the audience showed their appreciation of the efforts of the Company in an unmistakable manner. Encores were not numerous, but that is as it should be—and would be, if the "house" would but remember that every interruption to the steady flow of a piece is a little short of a calamity. To those, of course, who saw the "Runaway Girl" in her home in the Strand, the performance at the Novelty might leave something to be desired. But comparisons are always odious particularly so when Bombay and London are compared. But the Dallas Company succeeds in giving an audience a very fair idea of each piece they produce, and that is all a Bombay audience asks. All the principal parts were adequately filled and we believe the public will not be slow to respond to the invitation the Novelty now extends to them. Below, we give last evening's cast : Lady Coodle, Miss. Bertha Hunter ; Dorothy Stanley, Miss. Ernestine Walter; Edith, Miss Dolly Varden; The Hon. Mabel Richann, Miss. Amy Bailey ; Carmeneta, Miss. Grace Desmond ; Miss Grace Kuyal, Miss. Eva Bonheur ; Miss Ruby Meredith, Miss. Blanche Garbette ; Alice, Miss. Alice Wade ; and Winifred Grey, Miss. Violet Frampton ; Lord Coodle, Mr. Percy Haydn ; Guy Stanley, Mr. Frank Cochrane ; Pietro, Mr. W. H. Williams ; Leonelo, Mr. Frank Pengelly ; Sir William Hake, Mr. W. Ritter Riley ; Brother Tamarind, Mr. A. E. Rees ; Gendarmes, Mr. W. B. Wyer and Mr. Owen Boyd; and Flipper, Mr. Jamie Dallas.

NAGPUR NOTES.

OUR Nagpur correspondent writes :—A few nights ago some thieves entered the room of the Hospital Assistant in the Lunatic Asylum at Nagpur, and carried off a box of jewels. A few years ago the jewels of Mr. Abdool Aziz, the Hospital Assistant of the Sadar Station Dispensary, were stolen from his house, but no clue to the robbery has yet been found. The public are getting alarmed at these robberies and feel that something should be done to stop them.

The absence of seasonable showers is causing much anxiety in this town. In the adjoining district of Bhandara also, the report on the state of the crops is by no means favourable. Prices are showing a tendency to rise and unless rain falls abundantly next month, the outlook so far as Nagpur is concerned is gloomy.

A list of residents in the Civil Station, who are eligible to vote at the next Municipal election, is being compiled by the civil station sub-committee. The election will probably take place in January as usual.

The Kamthi Nappies, having been prohibited from plying their trade in the barracks, opened a hair dressing and shaving Saloon at the Gora Bazaar, but as they had not obtained permission to do so, the show was promptly closed. Since the case of suicide in the guardroom of the Royal Scots, the barbers, who had been employed by the soldiers, have been having a bad time of it, and as they were in no way responsible for the action of a man of unsound mind, their cause is deserving of consideration.

A POINT IN MUNICIPAL LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers do me the favour of informing me, whether a poll may be demanded at a Municipal meeting, and if so whether the President is at liberty to refuse the same when demanded. I should also like to know what the practice is in this matter in the mofussil, and in what respect, if any, it differs from the practice existing in the Presidency town. I am seeking the above information, as recently at a Municipal general meeting, the presiding officer refused a poll on the ground that the same could not be granted in the mofussil, as the practice there existing differed from that of the Presidency town.—Yours, &c.

July, 30 BANDORITE.

[* The District Municipalities Act of 1901 contains the following provisions on the conduct of business :—Section 23 clause 10 : All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the councillors present and voting, the presiding authority, save as provided in sub-section (2) of section 24 having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes. Votes shall be taken and results recorded in such manner as may be prescribed by rules in that behalf for the time being in force under clause (a) of section 46. Section 46 provides that every Municipality shall make and may from time to time alter or rescind rules, but not so as to render them inconsistent with the Act "(a) regulating the conduct of their business" etc. Section 24 (1) reads : It shall be the duty of the President of a Municipality to (a) preside, unless prevented by reasonable cause, at all meetings of the Municipality and, subject to the provisions of the rules for the time being in force under clause (a) of section 46, to regulate the conduct of business at such meetings.—Ed, B. G.]

CRICKET.

INTERNATIONAL C. C. vs. THE YOUNG HINDOO C.C.

The annual match between these clubs was played on the Marine Battalion Parade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the International C.C. by 45 runs.

YOUNG HINDU C. C.

Mr S K Divekar, b Baloo	39
Mr D M Reshimvala, b Tumboowalla	2
Mr H W Patil, b Tumboowalla	17
Mr Jhangiani, b Ghansar	8
Mr W B Chaubal, c Merchant, b Tumboowalla	20
Mr N T Wazirani, b Kapadia	1
Mr N K Divekar, b Tumboowalla	9
Mr R C Marathe, b Ghansar	5
Mr W B Kirtiker, not out	6
Mr Aroor, b Ghansar	0
Mr M H Kirtikar, b Ghansar	0
Extras	10
Total	117

INTERNATIONAL C. C.

Mr C M Ali, b M H Kirtiker	73
Mr D K Kapadia, c Reshimwalla, b M H Kirtiker	0
Mr S G Pathare, b M H Kirtiker	15
Mr Tumboowalla, b Patil	17
Mr B Baloo, b M H Kirtikar	27
Mr Ghansar, c and b W B Kirtikar	0
Mr Bandoopwalla, c W B Kirtikar, b M H Kirtiker	4
Mr M Merchant, b M Kirtiker	0
Mr Mantri, not out	2
Mr A Kayam, b W B Kirtiker	0
Mr Ahmadalli, c Reshimwalla, b M H Kirtiker	7
Extras	14
Total	162

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. vs. BARONET C. C

This match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground and resulted in the victory of the John Bright Club by 83 runs. Going in first to bat, they scored 160 runs. Mr. M. Dustoor (of the New High School) made thirty in very fine style and Messrs Kamdin, Mistry and Kapadia contributed 17, 17, and 11 runs respectively. Messrs. Kapadia and Mistry bowled well for the Baronet Club and secured 3 for 14 and 4 wickets for 36 runs respectively. The Baronet Club were able only to score 77 runs. Mr. Kamdin secured 5 wickets for 32 runs, and Mr. P. Kapadia took 3 wickets for 26 runs. Messrs D. Raja (junior), Doctor and Wadia scored 16, 15, and 11 runs respectively for the Baronet Club.

THE prospectus of the Imperial Chinese Railways, Shanghai-Nankin Line, has been issued. The issue consists of £2,250,000. Five per cent. Sterling Bonds, part of a loan for £3,250,000, sterling. The principal and interest are unconditionally guaranteed by the Imperial Government of China, and specially secured by a first charge upon the permanent way, rolling stock, and entire property, with the freight and earnings of the railway line to be constructed from Shanghai to Nankin, as well as of the existing railway line between Woosung and Shanghai. The bonds are exempt from all Chinese taxes and imposts, and principal and interest are payable in London in sterling.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICER.

YOUTH KILLED BY A BOAT SCULL.

THE CASE DISMISSED.

THE "Bedford and County Record" reports a painful incident which occurred during a boating trip and resulted in the death of a Kempston youth named Sidney. In consequence of this fatality Captain Ormonde Winter, of Royal Field Artillery, who was well known in Bombay, was placed before a magistrate on a charge of manslaughter but the case was dismissed. The Bedford paper states :—According to the statements of eye-witnesses, it appears that on Saturday afternoon (July 9th) Captain Ormonde Winter, of the Royal Field Artillery, took a boat and rowed up the river from Bedford to Kempston, accompanied by a friend arriving about 4-30 p. m. They tied the boat up to some palings and went to an inn to get some cider. On their return they found that the boat had disappeared, and they were informed that some youths had taken it down the river. They walked down the bank for some distance until they saw the lads in the boat. On their being asked to bring the boat to the shore we were informed that they refused to do so and rowed away up the river to where another youth was standing in a shallow part of the stream on the side opposite to where Capt. Winter and his friend were. Here they left the boat and went away. The boy who was wading in the water secured the boat and brought it over. They got into it, rowed to the opposite bank to endeavour to scare the offenders, but they had disappeared, leaving however two pairs of boots, which Capt. Winter secured with a view to subsequent identification. It appears that he took this step as incidents of this kind were of frequent occurrence at that particular spot on the river and he himself had been subject to similar treatment but a few weeks before. He returned to the boat after an attempt to find the youth, and then proceeded to row back to Bedford. After proceeding a distance of half a mile they found themselves followed along the bank by some twelve or fifteen boys and youths of varying ages, who began to throw sticks and stones at the boat. He called out to them that he was taking the boots into Bedford in order to find out who the offenders were, and they attempted to continue their course. After rowing some forty yards or more under what is described as a hail of stones and mud, by which both occupants of the boat are said to have been hit several times, Capt. Winter saw it was impossible to continue, and the boat was rowed to the shore. He happened to have a scull in his hand, and got out of the boat on to a steep bank. He then saw a crowd coming towards him in a very threatening manner, one boy in advance. Noticing that he had no boots on, and believing him to be one of the offenders, Capt. Winter, thinking to sweep the lad off his legs, swung round the scull, aiming it at his shoulder. By some misadvanture, due either to the end of the scull catching in his coat, or to some movement of the boy—it is difficult to say which—the blow, instead of falling as intended, slipped up his shoulder, catching the lad in the neck. The boy fell, and it was at first thought that he was in a fainting fit, but to the unspeakable regret of all concerned, it was found a little later that the youth had succumbed. Naturally Captain Winter was deeply distressed, and the greatest sympathy has since been expressed on all hands both for him and the parents and friends of the unfortunate lad. We understand that Capt. Winter who reported the matter to the police, was placed under arrest and released on bail.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest into the circumstances attending the death of the youth was held by Mr. F. T. Tanqueray, Mr. W. W. Marks, Clerk of the Peace, watched the case for the police, and Mr. Alfred Clare appeared for Captain Winter, who was also present.

George Holmes, Cleveland-street, Kempstone, aged 15, said he was with Sidney Oakins on Saturday at Kempston Mills. They were fishing. They had taken their boots and stockings off, which they had laid on the bank on the Biddenham side. They went on to an island. Two gentlemen came up in a boat from the direction of Bedford. They both asked the gentlemen if they should hold their boat and they said no. The boat got grounded, and he and Oakins pulled them up. The gentlemen got out of the boat and went in the direction of Kempston village. Some time after that Oakins said he was going to have a ride in the boat. Witness told him not to go far as the gentlemen would soon be back. Oakins went off in the boat with two little boys. He went in the direction of Bedford. Witness remained fishing, and stayed where he was until the gents returned. They inquired about the boat, and another boy said that Oakins had gone for a ride. The gentlemen ran down the side of the river towards Bedford. A few minutes later Oakins came round the corner with the boat. Seeing the two gentlemen asking about it, Oakins stopped some distance away and let the two little boys get out. Then he rowed up to where witness was, and got out on the Biddenham side. The gentlemen were on the Kempston side. When Oakins got out witness started to take the boat over to the Kempston side to the gentlemen. They started to grumble be cause he was so long in bringing it. He replied that they ought to think themselves lucky that he was bringing it over at all. They said they did think themselves lucky, and they would give him twopence when he got there. He took the boat and the gentlemen got in and started to row away over towards the Biddenham side. Witness was standing in the river on the Kempston side. When they got over, the gentlemen got out, and picked up Oakins' and witness's shoes and put them on the bank near the boat. The biggest one started to run after Oakins who was running across the fields. This gentleman was Capt. Winter and he shouted to the other gentleman to see that witness did not get his shoes. In the meantime witness went to get his shoes and the other gentleman struck him on the arm with a scull and pushed him into the river. Mr. McFarlane was the other gentleman, and he wistled Capt. Winter back and when he joined him they started to use some language he could not understand.

The gentlemen put Oakins' and witness's boots into the boat and started to row away. Witness went into the river to get his shoes. Mr. McFarlane said to Capt. Winter, "Get ready to hit him if he comes for his boots.' He held a scull ready to hit him. Finding he could not get his shoes that way, witness paddled over to the Biddenham side and ran along the field, keeping up with the boat. He asked them for his boots, and they said they would give him them and twopence besides if he caught Oakins for them. He told them he could not catch Oakins, and they replied that he would not see his shoes any more. They kept on rowing and he followed. Gettting a little in front of the boat he turned round and saw Oakins and the two boys following. They joined witness on the other side of the hedge. Oakins asked the two men if they were going to give him his shoes. They then threw them into the water. Oakins picked up some hard dirt and threw it at them, saying "I'll splash you." Then the two gentlemen landed. Capt. Winter got out with a scull and said something to Oakins, but he did not hear the words. He hit him on the head with the scull. One blow. Oakins fell down. He could not say which end he held the scull, but he must have had both hands to swing the scull. He held it in both hands. she heard him say something, but he could not understand what it was. It seemed to be a violent blow. When Oakins fell down witness ran to pick him up. Capt. Winter said, "Well see to him." Witness and another boy ran a little way off. He remembered seeing one of the chaps hit Proctor, one of the other boys with a scull but he could not say which gentleman it was. This was after Oakins had been struck. Some people who were picnicing on the other side of the river came over in a boat. This took place opposite Hill Grounds. The people gave Oakins some whisky and did what they could for him. Oakins moved a little but did not speak. They then put him into a boat, and took him away.

In answer to questions from the jury : He did not get his twopence.

Mr. Marks remarked that it had been stated to him that for many years it had been the custom to collar anybody's boat who were foolish enough to leave it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clare, witness said there were seven boys altogether and four ran along the bank pelting There were besides some small boys running about the field. One big boy had a fishing rod. Witness couldn't say whether any had sticks.

You say when Capt. Winter got out he hit Oakins on the head with a scull ?—Yes.

Didn't he swing the scull round ?—He put the scull over his shoulder and hit him on the head. He gave it a sort of a swing.

And then it hit him on the back of the head or on the back of the neck ? Which was it ?—It must have been both. It was close to the neck.

You saw what Capt. Winter was going to do. You saw it would probably strike Oakins. Didn't Oakins see it and duck ?—I can't say whether he ducked.

You saw what was going to happen, and didn't Oakins see what was going to happen, and didn't he duck his head ?—I never saw him duck.

Will you swear he didn't ?—I will swear I didn't see him duck.

You didn't see him duck. That is as far as you will go ? Did you actually see the scull hit him ?—Yes.

When that scull struck Oakins hadn't Oakins got his head down ? Was he not stooping a little ?—He was standing upright as far as I saw.

Someone hit Proctor. That was to keep Proctor away ?—I expect so.

Proctor was one of the gang, wasn't he ?—Yes. (In answer to the Coroner): Proctor was one of the four who threw stones.

Mr. Clare : Were they stones ?—They were not stones.

Were not they as hard as stones ?—Yes.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Notes from the Cricket Grounds.

INTER 'VARSITY COMPETITIONS.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

LONDON, JULY 15.

ON a pitch that is supposed to be plumb the occasional ball that turns or gets up quickly often claims a wicket, simply because the delivery is an example of "the unexpected ball." At Edgbaston on Monday, during the first hour or so, the wicket played like a pitch that had been very slightly over-watered, and the ball got up and turned occasionally in a way that was not in evidence at all during the rest of the day. This fact, conjoined with an assertion of the incidental luck of the game, accounts at once for the comparatively small Surrey total of 243 and the fact that the last three wickets more than doubled the score. The latter feature is sufficient to make the innings memorable, for the latter Surrey batsmen rarely make many runs nowadays when the regular run-getters fail. On Monday, however, the last three wickets put on 125 runs, and that too, not by bowlers' batting, but by thoroughly good and sound cricket. Quite a feature of the day's play was the innings of Hayward. He made 21 out of the first 29 runs from the bat, 51 out of the first 59, and 64 in all out of 77, of which 73 were from the bat. He thus made all but 9 of the first 77 runs. When Baker was with him he made 43 out of the 44 runs put on for the fourth wicket. Baker was in an hour for 11. Another curious feature was that Strudwick had very little to do during the eighty minutes Warwick were batting. Nearly every ball was played.

The second day of the Surrey v. Warwick match at Birmingham produced some singular cricket. Warwickshire were in the happy position of being able to force the game without running any risk. They were only 164 behind with all their wickets in hand ; the pitch was in perfect order, while the outfield was so fast that no force was required to send the ball to the boundary. The conditions were, in fact, so favourable that the scoring of 500 runs in the course of a full day's play would not have come as a surprise. Instead, however, of playing the bold and proper game, Warwickshire adopted defensive tactics, and so much time was in consequence wasted that the home county may be said to have deliberately thrown away any chance of victory which they possessed by their painfully slow cricket. Fishwick, it is true, played brilliant cricket, but after he was run out Glover gave an extraordinary exhibition of "the goose game." He was two and a half hours in reaching 50. His first 25 runs took seventy minutes to make, and the second 25 occupied eighty minutes. Had he displayed sound defence or met the ball with the full face of the bat his display, though against the interests of his side, would have been less dull and disappointing. As it was, however, he was frequently beaten, made many mis hits, and timed the ball very badly. For its duration his innings was a very poor display, though towards the close he played in something like his true form. He and Quaife were over three hours in putting on 167 for the third wicket, while Glover was batting twenty minutes longer for his 92. To score only 326 runs in 5 3-4 hours when their chance of success lay in running up a big total quickly suggests that Warwick were too fearful of their fate to put it to the touch by some aggressive cricket proper to the state of the game and of the pitch and outfield.

Arnold's success against Lancashire at Worcester on Wednesday when he was decidedly unfortunate in just missing his century by three runs, will no doubt be welcomed by the Worcestershire Club's supporters. For a long time Arnold has always been worth his place in the team for bowling alone, but it was known that he was quite capable of making good scores. His complete failure with the bat was one of the surprises of the tour in Australia and up to yesterday he had done very little with the bat for his county. Now, however, that he has started it is to be hoped that his good form will not forsake him. His 97 not out, was his highest score of the season.

The South African cricketers have proved themselves to be such a good all-round team that their meeting with an England XI. at Lord's provided a big attraction. The time has not yet arrived when South Africa will be pitted against the might of England in the cricket field, but judging by the rapid improvement shown by the visitors a few years hence may see the pick of England's cricketers struggling for supremacy with South Africa's representatives. The team the Africans are meeting on Thursday, though by no means great, is, for all that, a very good side. K. S. Ranjitsinhji, G. L. Jessop, W. H. B. Evans G. W. Beldam J. Gunn, Wass and J. T. Hearne are players, all of whom might be chosen to represent England at any time, and the visitors will be highly tried in meeting such an array of talent. However they have proved themselves capable of holding their own against first-rate sides, and if the same commenced yesterday ends in the visitors' favour nobody would be exactly surprised. Staying in nearly the whole of yesterday, 352 runs were scored before the last wicket fell. Had all the chances offered been accepted this total would have been considerably reduced, but the same can usually be said about most big scores. During the time left for play the England eleven lost one wicket (MacGregor's) for 8 runs. The weather this morning was delightfully fine when the not-outs (Hearne and Vine) continued their innings. Kotze and Schwarz were the bowlers. The former got a tremendous pace on the ball. Indeed so fast did he bowl that Halliwell stood a long way back to him. Just before lunch Ranjitsinhji, who had made 28, was given out leg before wicket and the interval was taken with six wickets down for 147.

Four matches in the county championship were begun yesterday. The doings of the Lancashire team are, perhaps, of more interest just now than any of the other counties. They are still undefeated, and on form there is no reason to suppose that Derbyshire, whom the representatives of the Red Rose are playing at Derby, will be the first to inflict a defeat on them. In the corresponding game last season Lancashire gained a ten-wicket victory. This success was largely due to some remarkable bowling by Barnes, who captured fourteen wickets for 59 runs. Winning the toss yesterday, MacLaren opened the Lancashire innings with Spooner as his partner. The last-named, after scoring 44, was bowled, while Tyldesley who is in such great form just now, for once in a way failed, as after placing 8 to his credit, he was sent back. Poidevin did not stay long, but MacLaren and Hallows, putting on runs at a good pace, remained together till the adjournment, when the total was 172 for three wickets, MacLaren being not out 71, and Hallows not out 38. The Lancashire bowlers—Kermode and Brearley—had matters all their own way at Derby this morning, the home side being dismissed for 68. With a lead of 303 on the first innings, another easy victory for the Red Rose appears certain. For the second match of the Tunbridge Week Kent have Yorkshire as opponents. The extraordinary ending to the previous game between these counties at Harrogate last week, caused quite a sensation in the cricket world, and it was impossible to judge the relative strengths of the teams from the play that actually took place. Kent are too inconsistent to be considered a really good side, and the probability is that victory will rest with the Yorkshiremen.

Surrey yesterday occupied the wicket at Worcester all day against the home team, scoring 455 for eight wickets. Stedman (23) and Gooder (21) were the not outs. The latter was dismissed without any addition to the score this morning, but Leveson-Gower, who went in last, hit in fine style, and he and Stedman put on another 89 runs for the last wicket, the innings eventually closing for 544. Worcestershire started badly, losing Bowley and Pearson early ; but

Arnold, who appears at last to have found his true form, and Foster improved matters considerably. The pair remained together till the interval, when the total stood at 112 for two wickets. Arnold then required two to complete his fifty and Foster four. The chief feature of a day of the most exhilarating cricket was the singular partnership of Raphael and Hayes for the third wicket. Coming together when Baker and Hayward were both out for 27, the pair batted as if there were no crisis. From the first they scored at a tremendous pace, yet neither seemed to be running any risks. They simply played the game proper to the conditions, and both hit, when they did hit, with that resolution which is the secret of success. They put on 195 in under two hours. Another feature of yesterday's play was the excellent innings of Abel. Though feeling far from well, Abel played in quite his old form, his placing to the on and his late cutting being worthy of his palmiest days.

Sammy Woods's 136 at Taunton yesterday is his first three-figure innings since he made 121 against Surrey in the summer of 1900. Last year his best was 35 against Middlesex, and in 1902 an 88 not out, also against the metropolitan county, was his highest. This season, apart from a 54 at Manchester, the popular old Cantab has been consistently out of all batting form, and he hardly shaped at "century" making when he went in yesterday. But after a few risky strokes he settled down and got the ball well in the centre of the bat, and played as brilliantly as in his best days. The feature of his display was the crispness of his square cutting, but among his twenty-four boundary hits were several huge drives.

With the exception of the shooting at Bisley for the Chancellor's Plate, all the annual Oxford v. Cambridge contests for the present academical year have now been decided. As the result, the Light Blues claim overwhelming all-round supremacy. Out of the five so-called "major" events they have won the Association football match, the athletic sports, and the boat-race, besides having all the best of the cricket match. Oxford won the "Rugger" football match, and owing to doubtful judgment on the part of the Cambridge captain, were able to make a draw of it at cricket. For the rest, the appended list of results, &c., will show how complete has been the success of Cambridge this year:—

Date.		Event.	Winners.	Result.
Dec.	12	Cross-country	Cambridge	21 points 34
"	15	"Rugger" football	Oxford	18 points 13
Feb.	13	"Soccer" foot ball	Cambridge	5 goals 0
"	24	Hockey	Oxford	1 goal 0
Mar.	5	Lacrosse	Cambridge	10 goals 4
"	8	Boxing and fencing	A draw	4 events all
"	11 & 12	Billiards	Cambridge	2 games 1
"	23	"Grind"	Oxford	52 potnts 29
"	25	Chess	Cambridge	4½ games 2½
"	26	Athletic Sports	Cambridge	8 events 2
"	26	Boat Race	Cambridge	4½ lengths
"	30	Racquets (Doubles)	Oxford	4 games 2
"	31	Racquets (Singles)	Cambridge	3games love
April	20	Golf	Oxford	2 holes
June	20	Polo	Cambridge	3 goals 2
"	23	Swimming	Cambridge	Old event
"	23	Water Polo	Cambridge	3 goal 3
"	30	Cricket	A draw	
July	5	Lawn Tennis (Singles)	Cambridge	5 matches 4
"	6	Lawn Tennis (Doubles)	Cambridge	5 matches 4
"	8	Tennis (Singles)	Oxford	3 sets 2
"	9	Tennis (Doubles)	Oxford	3 sets love
"	13	Humphry Cup (Bisley)	Cambridge	801 to 781

Cambridge have also won the two medals given by the National Rifle Association for competition between the Oxford and Cambridge Rifle Volunteer Corps. If, as expected, they repeat their double victory at Bisley, their all-round supremacy will be pronounced indeed.

Though by a smaller margin than was expected, the 17th Lancers retained possession of the Inter-Regimental Cup on Saturday, when the usual large company foregathered at Hurlingham to witness the final. The scoring was very even up to the end of the third ten, for after the Lancers had hit the first goal towards the end of the initial period, the board recorded one, two, three, and four all. The next two chukkers really decided the game, for the Lancers made three goals, and so started the last ten with a substantial lead, and pratically assured of victory. But the Blues turned out on their best ponies. Mr. Harold Brassey having a wonderfully fast bay, and made a great attempt to avert defeat. Despite excellent defence by Colonel Partal, first Mr. Brassey scored, and then Lord Ingestre. It was now quite on the cards that they might tie, but in the remaining minute and a half the Lancers successfully stalled off a further attack, and so won by seven goals to six. Last year the Blues lost the final by five goals to one. The Lancers are a very well-drilled, level team, and showed good combination. Mr. Brassey, who has very last ponies, played a fine game for the losers. At the conclusion of the match the cup was presented to Colonel Portal, who commands the 17th Lancers.

The tournament for the County Cup, which, like the Inter-Regimental now, is played off at local centres so far as its earlier stages are concerned, was further advanced on Wednesday afternoon, when the two semi-final ties were decided at Hurlingham in perfect weather. The first to meet were Hutton, an Essex club, and Middlewood a Yorkshire club represented by Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. Harry. Whitworth. master of the Westmeath Foxhounds, and the brothers F. O. and C. C. Ellison. In the Northern Division final Middlewood just beat Wirral (Cheshire) by eight goals to seven. The Hutton team which opposed them (Messrs. L. and C. Carr, E. B. Sheppard, and R. Courage) did not have a single goal recorded against them in the S. E. Division, winning their three ties by ten, nine, and eight goals respectively to love. The match was even up to the last ten, nothing being scored in the first half; Hutton won by four goals—two in the fourth and two in the last ten, to Middlewoods one goal, recorded at the end of the fourth ten.

Mr. Buckmaster and Major Kirk also umpired the other semi-final, which was in doubt too up to the last ten. In this instance the opponents were Cirencester (Mr. J. S. Mason, the Hon, Aubrey Hastings, Mr. Reginald Barker, and Mr. J. Adamthwaite), who had beaten Blacknae Vale, holders of the Cup, in the S. W. final, by no fewer than eight to love, and Stratfordon-Avon (Messrs. F. W. Polehamton, L. F. Craven, P. C. Puckle, and A. D. Flower). The latter had a bye in the Midland Division, for both Market Harboro and Warwickshire scratched. After being two all at the end of the fourth ten and three all in the next period, Cirencester, for whom Mr. Hastings was in great form, hit four more goals, and so won by the comfortable margin of seven goals to three. The final is to-morrow.

Both the Roehampton Cup semi-finals yesterday were very interesting, and in each case victory was achieved by the same low score of three goals to two, the defence of all four teams being very strong. The tie between the Students (the brothers C. and R. Grenfell and the brothers M. and P. W. Nickalls) and the Magpies (Captains Hobson, Jenner, Thynne and Phipps-Hornby) was a real good game; the board recorded one all in the first ten, two all in the next period, and three to two in favour of the Students at half-time. Try their hardest, neither side could score again, so the Students just qualified for the final by three goals to two. After this, the Moonlighters (Messrs. L. Hardy, J. B. Dale, C. P. Nickalls, and H. Scott-Robson), played Rugby, a team composed of Mr. J. Drage, Mr. W. V. Beatty, Lord Shrewsbury, and at back Mr. C. D. Miller, who had only returned from Ostend that morning. By the end of the second ten Rugby had made two goals, but the Moonlighters hit the next three, and as there was no score in the last twenty minutes the Moonlighters just won by three goals to two.

At Ranelagh the Subalterns' Cup semi-finals were also played yesterday. In the first the Royal Artillery (Messrs H. P. J. King, A S Archdale, A. C. L. Theobald, and [illegible]. W. Roberts) were both outclassed and outponied by the 2nd Life Guards (Mr. R. J. L. Ogilby, Lord Montgomerie, Mr. R. G. V. Duff, and Mr. H. C. S. Ashton), who won very comfortably indeed by nine goals to one. The other tie, however, was a galloping game which was keenly fought [illegible] from start to finish. The 5th Lancers (Messrs. W. V. R. Price, H. Faudel-Phillips, M. F McTaggart, and O. K. Chance) hit the first goal within a minute of the start and after the 1st Life Guards (Hon. A. F. Stanley, Hon. C. C. Fellowes, and Messrs. E. H. Brassey and W. Waring) had equalised, there was no further score until the fifth ten, when the Lancers hit two goals, and, successfully stalling off the Life Guards' attacks, gained a rather unexpected victory by three goals to one.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICER.

(Concluded from page 5.)

George Henry Proctor, of Kampston, 13 years of age, also gave evidence. He said Oakins asked the gentleman to give him his shoes. They said they would not. Oakins said, "If we splash them perhaps they'll hand over the boots without further trouble." So they started splashing them, by throwing pieces of dirt into the water. The men got out, and one hit Oakins with an oar. He knew the one who hit him. The Coroner asked witness to look round the Court to see if he could recognise him, but he failed to pick anyone out. Continuing, he said the same gentleman came for witness with the oar, and tried to hit him with it. Witness guarded the blow off with his hand, and then the gentleman caught hold of him by the throat. Witness fell down, and the man tried to hit him again, but witness caught hold of the scull, and got up by it. While they were struggling, the other gentleman came up and hit witness on the arm with another oar. Oakins meanwhile was lying on the ground. Some gentlemen on the opposite side of the river called out to them and told them to stop it. They came across. Before that the man who had struck at witness took Oakins' hat and got some water, and took it to Oakins. They took Oakins across the river in a boat, but he never spoke after the blow was struck.

Witness was asked to have another look round to see if he could identify the gentleman who struck him, but he failed to do so. The gentlemen, he said, were dressed in flannels.

Edmund Creasy, retired police officer, Bedford, said he was picnicing on the opposite bank of the river. He saw a lady's dinghy coming down the river with two gentlemen in it. One gentleman was sculling hard. He saw a group of boys running along the opposite bank, throwing what were apparently stones at those in the boat. Several stones struck the boat, and it seemed to him that one struck the rower. He saw the boat rowed in to the shore, and one of the gentlemen get out with a scull in his hand. One of the lads advanced towards him and he advanced towards the lad. He swept the scull round, holding it in both hands, and he saw the lad drop. Witness called to the lads to desist as they were advancing. There were twelve or fifteen lads. There seemed to be a tight scrimmage between one lad and the Captain. Witness went over. The boy Oakins did not move again. He found Capt. Winter and several others doing their best to restore him, but he was dead.

By the Foreman: He considered it a most lamentable accident. Other evidence having been given, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter under very great provocation.

THE MAGISTERIAL HEARING.

Before Mr. W. A. Attenborough, at a Speciel Court of the Bedford Petty Sessional Division, the allegation of manslaughter against Captain Winter was gone into.—Mr. W. W. Marks, Clerk of the Peace, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. A Clare (Messrs. Conquest and Clare) defended.—Mr. Marks having opened the case.

The Magistrate said: My duty is to consider whether there is sufficient evidence to send this man for trial, having regard to the probability of whether a jury is likely to convict. I cannot disguise from myself that there is a verdict of manslaughter by a Coroner's jury. but I do not feel myself in the least bound by that decision.

Mr. Clare: The jury themselves made a communication to me, and a representation which very much neutralised the effect of the verdict. The foreman and several of the jury emphasised very strongly their opinion.

The Magistrate: I do not feel myself in the slightest degree bound by that judgment. All I know is that there is a verdict.

Mr. Marks: I do not desire to criticise the verdict of a Coroner's jury. I think a stipendiary ought never to consider himself bound by a Coroner's verdict. The Coroner is not trying the person, and is bound by no rules of evidence. I have had many cases of Coroner's jury's verdicts on evidence which before a magistrate is not evidence, and is not allowed to be heard. The Coroner's inquiry is to ascertain the cause of death, and they are not trying anybody. It would be absurd to be bound by a verdict which is based on evidence that we are not allowed to give.

Mr. Clare: Moreover, the person mainly concerned in this is not heard by the Coroner's jury, and not a word could I address to the jury.

Evidence was then given by the witnesses who appeared at the inquest, but without hearing any for the defence.

Mr. Attenborough said he did not believe any jury would convict Capt. Winter of manslaughter. The case had been very fairly put. The only question was whether the use of the scull was lawful, and under the circumstances he was of opinion that it was lawful. The row was commenced by the boys taking away the boat, causing great inconvenience to Capt. Winter and his friend. With fifteen or eighteen boys throwing mud as hard as stones they were in serious danger, and they were justified in landing and swinging the oar to keep off Oakins and the other lads, who as one witness said, meant to injure them. Unfortunately, the boy ducked and did not duck far enough, the scull coming into contact with his head, and causing his death. He was sure no one would regret it more than Capt. Winter, Under the circumstances he dismissed the charge (applause in Court)

Mr. Marks: I entirely agree with the view you take of the case

NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS OF MISCONDUCT.

A remarkable feature of this unfortunate affair is the extent to which it has drawn attention to complaints of the conduct of lads on the banks of the river, says the Bedford paper. Indeed the complaints seem so numerous as to be practically universal among those who go up and down the river in boats. When the sad incident of Saturday became a subject of conversation, the usual comment was that the insults and annoyances levelled at people in boats; and especially ladies, had for sometime been very serious. We are bound to say that these complaints are made chiefly against the boys in the upper part of the river but are not confined to them, but apply to some boys in the borough, and not to boys only but also to girls. The result is a feeling of great sympathy among all classes for Captain Winter, as well as for the friends of the unfortunate lad who has lost his life.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chusan, Captain A. Thompson, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, reports having experienced fresh monsoon with hard squalls. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lindula, Captain W. W. Tucker, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Delagoa Bay via Zanzibar etc., met with strong monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	30	57	32	99	33	11	25	35
Tuesday 2nd August	0	10	00	30	0	14	0	39
Total	30	67	33	29	33	25	25	74
Total fall to 2nd August '03	53	85	51	96	51	32	54	59
Total fall to 2nd August '02	22	48	25	92	25	84	25	75

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. 1st to 6 a.m. 2nd August	0	15

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole are. The abnormal chart shows a small area of low pressure and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Calicut.

Winds are easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch over the Deccan and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures from normal are generally small. The maximum varied from 108° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum and the minimum from 84° at Jacobabad to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen at 23 stations out of which 17 had rain under a quarter of an inch. The important falls are 2·25" at Mangalore and between one and two inches at Cochin, Calicut, Karwar, Mormugao and Hoshangabad.

Weather.—The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast slightly exceeds its usual normal strength and moderate heavy rain is to be expected. To the north of Karwar the monsoon continues weak and rain in light or moderate showers is likely. In Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana the Central and United Provinces, the Madras Presidency and over the Deccan local rain is likely. Weather is squally and slightly unsettled on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Calicut.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LIBERAL UNIONISTS AND FISCAL REFORM.

THE ALBERT HALL DEMONSTRATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

In the course of his speech, at the Liberal Unionist Demonstration in the Albert Hall on July 14th Mr. Chamberlain said the object of the Liberal Unionist Council, which had been reconstituted that day, was primarily the maintenance of the union between England and Ireland, under the control of one supreme Parliament. In the present circumstances, there was nothing to justify them in laying down their arms or relaxing their vigilance. The Liberal Unionist Council, he continued, was less bigoted than the adherents of a worn-out creed, who refused to inquire into a system which was in vogue 60 years ago. The meeting of the morning had gone a little further than the Prime Minister, and had appealed to the Government to see whether it might not yet be possible to draw the Empire more closely together. And as this great controversy proceeds, to great issues, in spite of misrepresentations fostered, I fear, by partisan feeling and sometimes by personal bitterness—two great issues emerge, both of them simple, clear, and appealing strongly to a nation like this—a nation with great commercial and imperial interests. The first of those issues is whether we are always to be content to find ourselves shut out by hostile tariffs from foreign markets, and at the same time to welcome foreign competitors to these shores. Or whether, finding the experience of the civilised world against us, we ought not to be too proud to take a lesson from others, and should not in the future demand from foreign competitors that they should give us reciprocal terms, or failing that, that they should contribute somewhat to the expenses and the revenues of a country whose markets are for them almost the essential of their prosperous existence.

SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"That is the first issue, and in raising that question we have the full support of His Majesty's Government. There is another issue—and here I take a more individual line—and I say that to me it is the one issue of the time. It is more urgent and more important than any other. It is the question whether we now—for the opportunity is offered to us—take advantage of the friendly disposition of our colonies, and by a rearrangement—for it is that alone—of our own taxation, which will not add one farthing to the cost of living of the working classes and the poor in this country—whether by a mere transfer of taxation we shall not now open the way to further and fuller intercourse with our kinsfolk, with our best customers; whether we shall not strengthen the ties of blood and sympathy which now unite us by bonds of mutual interest.

EMPIRE NO MEAN IDEAL.

"We may do this and at the same time prepare the way for the coming of that glorious time when the British Empire, founded upon the complete independence of its local divisions, shall be united for common purposes and objects; shall be self-sufficient and self-sustaining before the world; and in the strain and stress of clashing ambitions shall stand 'four-square to all the winds that blow.'

"Surely it is no mean ideal that I put before you. I do not underestimate the difficulties in our way. Difficulties exist in order that statesmen may overcome them. We, the Liberal Unionists of the country, appeal to our Government and promise them our support if they will march in front of us to victory (cheers). We do not ask them for a hurried decision, for premature action. We desire in this great matter that we shall carry with us not merely a party majority, but the goodwill of all that is best in the nation (cheers). But we have confidence in the nation, and we believe that when the country has had time to appreciate the magnitude of the issue the importance of the object that we have in view, they will not fail us, that they will rise to that higher patriotism which in all times of our history has been the most potent instrument in the elevation of national character."

The Liberal Unionist Council had other questions inscribed upon their banners. There was the question of the inequality of our divisions which gave to one portion of the United Kingdom not the most educated, not the most loyal, a weight and authority out of all proportion either to its wealth or its population. They now saw the leader of the Nationalist party in the House of Commons controlling absolutely some 80 votes swinging from side to side without any regard to the merits of the case under discussion with the avowed object of coercing the British Parliament into giving him what he wanted. He would fail (cheers) as greater than he had failed before.

LITTLE ENGLANDERS' MILLENNIUM.

Turning to the attitude of the Opposition on the Aliens Bill, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded:—I am not myself disposed to complain of the Opposition. They have been logical and consistent. Those who wished to hold here an open market for sweated goods are quite right in opening their arms also to the sweaters who make them (loud cheers). It is a part of their policy I rejoice in their frankness. Neither you nor I will forget it. We will give them every credit for the anxiety with which they support their convictions. We are told—no doubt truly—that they are at last a happy family (laughter), and apparently in the political ark in which they reside the animals have ceased to clow one another (prolonged laughter). They are waiting patiently for the feeding-time. Is it not amusing to see Lord Rosebery effusively embracing Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (loud laughter) and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman coyly repelling anything in the nature of a too exuberan emotion? (roars of laughter). Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, said: 'In the millennium of Little Englandism we should welcome free everything that comes into competition with British labour. We should encourage dumping in trade and piracy in copyright; we should buy in the cheapest market everything except labour, and in order to make everybody comfortable all round, we should take care that labour has no work to do. And, lastly, we should repudiate any appeal to the Imperial instincts of the race.

A POLICY BELOW CONTEMPT.

We should, in fact, go back to that fatal policy of statesmen of a bygone time, who looked to separation as an end to be achieved, as an end which would relieve us from the burden and responsibility of the Empire whose privileges they had never learned to appreciate. Their policy is below contempt. It is a policy of shreds and patches of provincialism in the Empire and of selfishness in the individual, and they will march to victory under the inspiring music of parodied hymns and the noble and elevating cry of Chin, Chin Chinaman. It is a sordid bond that holds them together, and sooner or later this nation—which responds so readily to what appeals to the instincts of an Imperial race, which rises nobly to the conception of an Imperial mission and all the duties involved in Imperial privileges—sooner or later this nation will judge as it deserves this factious and fortuitous combination."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	1	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	0	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	2	15
Total	8	8	92
Total plague deaths to date	276,439	225,466	
Same date last year	10	11	85

A letter which appears in the "Yorkshire Post" puts rather a different complexion on the situation that was created at Harrogate a situation that led to the abandonment of the match between Yorkshire and Kent, the captains and the umpires being of opinion that the wicket had been tampered with. The communication to which we allude is signed by the chairman, treasurer and secretary of the Harrogate Club. They write:—We beg to inform you that the committee of the Harrogate C. C., at their meeting this evening (at which every member—seventeen in all—was present), held an exhaustive inquiry into the serious charge made against their groundsman, (J. Redfearn). After hearing evidence from him, their other groundsman, their former professional (J. Littlewood), who was with them seventeen years, and an expert gardener, they came to the opinion that the wicket had not been tampered with in any way either by Redfearn or any one else, but that the improvement in the pitch was solely due to climatic influences, there having been an exceptionally heavy dew, which caused the clay, of which the wicket is largely composed, to roll out, and give the players an even better wicket than on the previous day. The committee passed a unanimous vote of confidence in Redfearn who has been with them now for seven years and is held in the higest esteem by every member of the club. It will be interesting to hear what the two captains have to say to this rejoinder.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The "Lancet," ever keen in its task of disillusionment, analyses the strawberry to show its lack of nutritive value. The analysis is as follows:—

Water	89·500	per cent.
Soluble salts (including free acid	1·146	"
Lime and iron salts	0·137	"
Proteid	0·800	"
Sugar	5·800	"
Oily matter	0·154	"
Cellulose and seeds	2·463	"

"On the whole," concludes the "Lancet," the strawberry is consumed rather for the sake of its moisture, sweetness, and flavour than for any value that it may possess as a food, and, according to analysis, this value is small."

The "Liverpool Post" tells this story of a director of London and North-Western Railway, who chided a ticket-collector who went by him without looking at his pass. "No matter if you do know who I am," said he, in reply to the collector's excuse; "I am entitled to ride free only when I am travelling with that pass. You don't know whether I have it or not." The collector, a little nettled, then demanded to see the pass. That's right!" exclaimed the director; "here—why—where—well, I declare! I must have left it at the office." "Then you'll have to pay your fare," said the collector firmly. And he did.

In Chicago one day, says Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart., in "London Opinion," a reporter, whom I was foolish enough to have been civil to, asked me to draw a few faces for him—one especially, of a lady yawning. Thoughtlessly, and innocently enough, I fell into the trap, and scribbled down some imaginary typical heads, to which I added a caricature of myself. The following day these were reproduced in a leading Yellow journal, together with some lying letterpress, to the effect that some of the heads were intended to represent well-known ladies in Chicago society!

Apropos of Dr. Hutchinson's quotation in the House of Commons the other day, God and the Doctor we alike adore, etc., a correspondent of the "Standard" recalls some lines by Quarles running as follows:—

God and our soldiers we alike adore,
When on the brink of ruin, not before.
Deliverance wrought, both are alike requited,
Our God forgotten, and our soldiers slighted.

One of these is probably a variant of the other.

Land is being purchased within nine miles of Charing-cross for the purpose of making suburban cemeteries at the rate of £400 per acre. It is said (according to the "County Gentleman" that municipally-owned burial grounds are the only forms of corporate trading investments which really pay the municipalities which run them.

Arthur Pendenys, writing in Books of "To-day and and the Books of To-morrow," says ;As always happens when the summer behaves as it should—everyone is wondering why the London season is allowed to go on until July, when the country is full of strawberries and flowers? By the time we get there the heat has done its work and we pass merely from a dry and dusty city to a dry and dusty garden. The season should end with May, when London is at its best, and the country is getting properly warmed. . . Now, if the season and the Parliamentary session ended earlier, there would be a very pleasant decrease of snappishness. It is getting to be a very waspy House just now, The Opera might just as well begin in April as in June. Melba and Robinson Caruso (as he has been called) would sing no less divinely then.

There are 32,800 working men out of employment in the United States because their walking delegates have disrupted the friendly relations before existing between employers and employes. The labour unions of the States (a San Francisco paper states) are supporting over 6,000 organisers, business agents, and walking delegates, which means a tax of not less than £4,000 a day on the wages of those who work.

The habits and mannerisms of cricketers are often interesting, and sometimes not a little amusing. Many a bowler (writes E. H. D. Swell in the 'King' when hit for four stands on one leg and looks at the spikes of his delivery boot, while the policeman is sending back the ball and losing his helmet in one and the same action. This artful attempt at blind is really so thin it is very nearly time some bowler thought out something else. When I first had the honour of playing with W. G. Grace I could not help noticing how he, when telling his side the order of going in, invariably said, "Come in third or seventh wicket down," or whatever was your place on the menu, Force of habit. All his life he had been in the habit of seeing the rest of his side come to him at the wicket, so that he never, like every other captain in the world does, made use of the verb "to go."

In spite of failure upon failure the explorer continues to turn his eyes towards the North Pole. At the present time there are no fewer than five Polar expeditions in prospect or in being. The most important are those of the Russian, Baron E. Toll, who left the Siberian group a year ago and has not been heard from since and the new Zeigler expedition which left New York last spring but has met with obstacles so great that it has had to pause. Then there is Lieutenant Peary's coming venture which will start in September; the Captain Drake expedition also next year; and lastly there is the Norwegian Amundsen expedition which is believed to be somewhere among the islands of British North America searching not for the Pole proper but for the magnetic Pole.

The following is a list of the titles which M. Lebaudy was to assume by arrangement with the Sultan of Morocco:—

Jacques I Najin-al-Den—
Emperor of the Sahara.
Commander of the Faithful.
King of Tarfaia.
Duke of Arleuf.
Prince of Chai-Huin.

Figs grew so plentifully the last two years in Algeria that the excess of the crop has had to be worked up in various ways. The better sorts were selected and sterilised by being rapidly dipped in boiling sea water. The smaller figs were roasted, dried and ground, then used as a substitute for coffee (fig-coffee) several large factories, lately established on the Algerian coast were employed in both these methods of utilising the figs. One turned out daily in 1903, 4,500 boxes of dried figs and must have reached this year a daily output of 10,000 boxes, weighing each nearly a pound.

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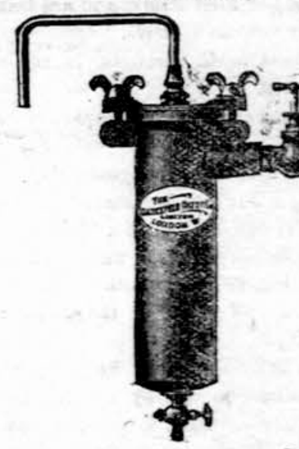

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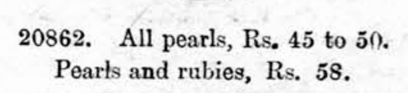
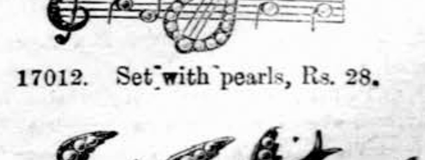
17012. Set with pearls, Rs. 28.



19833. All pearls, Rs. 40.

17700. Bracelet set with pearls or turquoises, Rs. 38.



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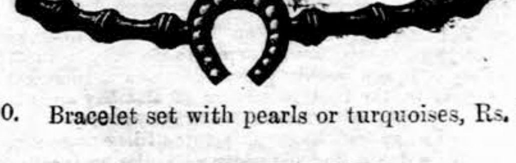


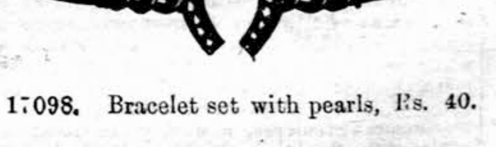
17098. Bracelet set with pearls, Rs. 40.

21144. Plain Gold, Rs. 33.

22311. All pearls, Rs. 30.

20863. All pearls, Rs. 46, Pearls and rubies, Rs. 55.

13341. Set with 1 turquoise, Rs. 19-8. 1 pearl, Rs. 20-8.



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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

DR. PAUL JACOBY, Physician-in-Chief to the Provincial Asylum of Orel, Russia, urges, according to the "British Medical Journal," the necessity of a special psychiatric service for soldiers on campaign. The privations and fatigues of active service, the nervous tension caused by ever-present danger, the frequent mental shocks, alcoholism, and wounds, all predispose to madness. There are, he says, no lunatic asylums of any kind in Manchuria; the Department for the insane "of the provincial hospital of Siberia are simply appalling," and they are full to overflowing. Dr. Jacoby compares the sinking of ironclads by the explosion of torpedoes and mines to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions which, it is well known, are accountable for much mental disorder. He thinks it likely that these new forms of shock will produce new forms of neurosis and mental disorder.

An interesting sidelight on disputed points is to be found in an article by Colonel C. E. de la P. Beresford in the May issue of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution." A lieutenant of the East Siberian Rifles employed on the line of communications, whose company was called upon to deal with the attacks of Chunchu "brigands," gives the author a description of the operations. Seeing the gleam of lances in the distance he formed his company to meet the attack. Half his force was extended at six paces interval, with a section in reserve, his right was protected by another section posted in woods and houses; his left by a stream deep enough to drown horse and man. The subaltern waited till the enemy had come to decisive range (600 yards) and then opened fire. In twenty minutes the Chunchu were broken and in flight; that is to say a band of irregulars on small ponies were not put to flight by the modern rifle at close range inside twenty minutes, the cavalry must have come on time after time, for galloping horses take a very short time to cover 600 yards, and the reserve section was probably drawn upon to thicken the firing line, which would therefore have a density of four men to the yard. Under this circumstances the rifles would have had a small chance against European cavalry well led, though almost every condition laid down by up-to-date critics was absent in this case. There was no element of surprise, and the flanks of the infantry were protected by obstacles. The whole incident, trifling as it may appear, tends to show that the power of an extended line—even so close as four paces extension—to stop determined cavalry has been very greatly overrated. If irregulars on ponies came so near to success, what measure of success would have attended the charge of a Continental squadron? The end of the subaltern's account is still more suggestive. He says that a few lancers managed to get across the stream, and spearred three of his men. One is dead, and another will never see matush ka volga again; I think the third will recover. Surely a remarkable testimony to the killing power of the discredited queen of weapons.

It is curious that in the heated discussions and correspondence which have lately arisen on the question of the possible invasion of Great Britain, no reference appears to have been made in any direction to views expressed by Mr. Balfour in winding up the adjourned debate on Army Reform on the 17th May 1901. Has he himself forgotten them? History may be only an old almanac, as Mr. Cobden is credited with having said, but it has its lessons of sense and wisdom sometimes if we properly look for them. With regard to the speech referred to, Mr. Balfour is reported to have said: The Government has had some criticism from the extreme naval school, but he would point out to this school that there were foreign nations whose military experts had devoted much time to the consideration of the possibility and even the ease of a raid on this island and upon the fateful consequence that would ensue if that forlorn hope succeeded. Would it not be much better in the interests of peace that a raid upon this island should be discredited once for all? Let it be understood by every military theorist on the Continent that of all military expeditions the most hopeless and fatal would be a design upon this island, and this country would have the greatest security for peace that could be imagined. It is not too late to recall these views to the memories of the pessimists and the panic-mongers who are ever cherishing the invasion scare. As regards the possibility merely of such, it would be rash to hazard and absolute negation; but in former times one distinguished foreign General at least has said that he thought he could throw an invading force on England, but he did not quite see his way how to get them back again. What was true in the past may not be false to-day; but by trusting in Providence and keeping our power dry, as "Old Noll" recommended, "the strong man armed," as we are should be able to keep his goods in peace.

The uniform for Admirals is once more to be altered, a reversion being made to the thick gold stripe. It is to be sincerely hoped that we are not fated to have further changes in Naval uniform. Officers of the senior service are not usually possessed of so much cash that they can afford to indulge in constant and unnecessary changes in their kit, and have no desire to follow the unenviable example of the Army in this respect.

It is gratifying to learn that the authorities are at last waking up to the full significance of the terrible havoc wrought by shell fire in flushdecked cruisers of the "Variag" class during an action, where the guns' crews have no casemates around their guns to protect them from splinters. So great was the carnage during the action off Chemulpho, that those who were attempting to pick up the wounded on the upper deck of the "Variag" were themselves shot down by shell fire, and five men only could be got below to the doctors during the action, two of whom were dead before they arrived in the operating rooms. It was only after the firing had ceased that proper attention could be given to the wounded, and here the "first aid" training that the Russian crew had previously obtained stood their wounded shipmates in good stead, and the doctors report that several lives and limbs were saved by the "first aid" attentions which were given to the wounded by the unwounded men on deck. It is a regrettable fact that the teaching of our men in the Fleet to render first aid has not been anything like so general in the past as it might and should have been. The coxswains of boats and the men told off to assist the surgeons during action have been the only men, speaking generally, to receive anything like systematic teaching in the matter. An old captain here and there in the British Fleet has taken the wise precaution of educating his men in the subject in a way similar to that which proved of so much value to the Russian wounded on the "Variag" but there has not up to the present been anything but voluntary effort in the matter and it has not been adopted as part of the ordinary training of naval officer and men, such as has been urged upon the Admiralty in these and other columns. Last year this criticism bore first fruit by an announcement in the First Lord's preliminary statement to the Navy Estimates that orders had been issued for certain officers and men to receive instruction in rendering first aid to the injured. These orders have now been suplemented by a general issue of handbooks and bandages and other necessary articles for object-lessons, so that proper training classes may be establised and a general knowledge established among the crews of our fighting ships. Satisfactory as this is, the matter will not have been put on a satisfactory footing until the subject forms part and parcel of the ordinary naval training of both officers and men.

That there is a considerable difference of opinion among experts as to the construction, displacement, power and speed of torpedoboat destroyers is evident from the policy of the various naval authorities in those countries in which the desire is paramount that their navies shall be up-to-date. In our own Navy—after having known the gratification of possessing two torpedo-boat destroyers which surpassed all others in speed, one of them having actually run for three hours at the phenomenal rate of 37 knots per hour—we have now fallen back to a speed of about 25 knots having increased the displacement tonnage from 400 to 550 tons, the power being only increased by about 1,000 i h p. Of these latter vessels we have completed within the past two or three years a fleet of 20 boats, so that the change—whether for good or for evil—cannot be regarded as a temporary measure, but as the pursuance of a settled and definite policy. It is deserving of note that quite recently—that is within the last month or two—the Americans have apparently considered it wise to follow in the footsteps of the British Admiralty in this matter, as the Naval Bureau of the United States has decided to limit the speed of its torpedo-boat destroyers to 25·5 knots, and to increase their strength of scant-ling bringing their displacement up to about 500 tons. We are not told what considerations have brought the American naval authorities to this decision, but it may very naturally be concluded that they have a close affinity to those by which our own Admiralty were actuated. France, on the other hand, apparently still regards speed as the most important factor in the design of these vessels. Japan—which has now established an incontestable right to be considered one of the leading naval Power—possesses several torpedo-boat destroyers of an exceeding 30 knots speed. Germany also is content with nothing less; while during the past few days the Swedish Government has given evidence of its intention to keep up to date by ordering of Messrs. Thornycroft and Co. (Limited a torpedo-boat destroyer of similar type to the "Shirakumo" and "Asashio," which that firm built for the Japanese Government in 1901 and 1902 respectively. The new Swedish boat is to be of 350 tons displacement, and is to have a speed of not less than 303 knots, "Engineering" commenting upon the statistics contained in the return referred to, considers that the reduction of speed in the new torpedo-boat destroyers is a seriously retrograde step.

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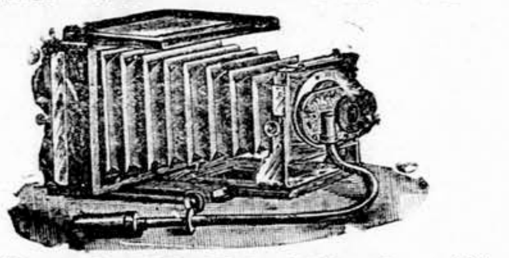
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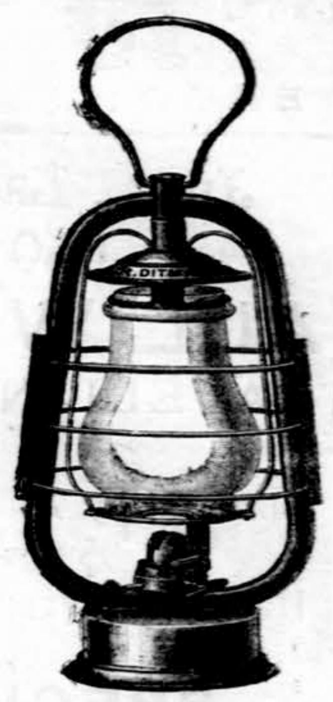
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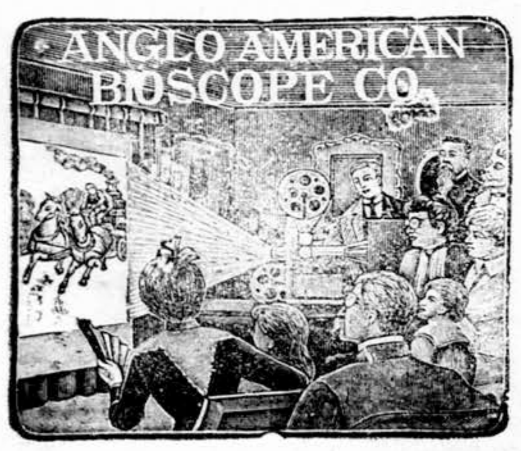

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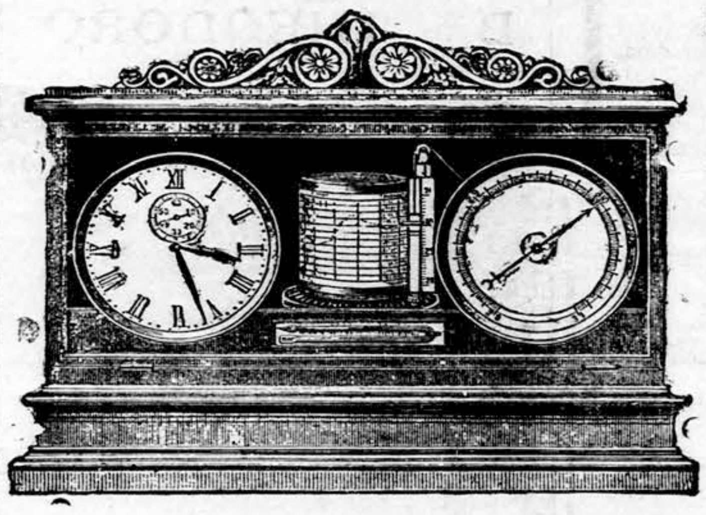

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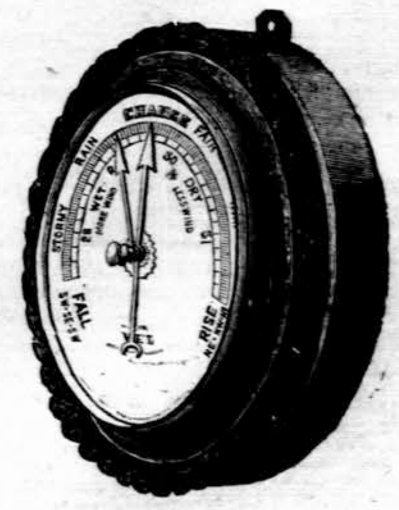

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